The Sydney Morning Herald.

No 8542.—VOL. LII. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1865. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th September, at Newcastle, the wife of Dr. Bowker, of a daughter.

On the 1st instant, at her residence, 684, George-street South, Mrs. J. B. Howell, of twin sons.

On Tuesday, 3rd instant, at No. 65, Stanley-street, Mrs. James Gray, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, Tyaley-terrace, Forbes-street, by the Rev. S. Phillips, Robert Fete, eldest son of B. G. Levien, Esq., of Geelong, Victoria, to Henrietta, third daughter of the late F. J. Cohen, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 5th instant, at Ashfield, Robert Copland Lethbridge, aged 66 years.

On the 5th instant, at Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe, Nicholas Hart, aged 47 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ENGLAND IN SIXTY DAYS.
For LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
BLACK BALL AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS.
Notice to intending passengers per
S.S. GREAT BRITAIN.
Lieut. John Grey, R.N.R.
This favourite vessel will be dispatched from Melbourne for Liverpool,
On FRIDAY, 20th October.
For particulars, and plans of cabin, apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.; or DANIELL, KING, and CO., Sydney.

HOKITIKI GOLD-FIELDS.—THE PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP
CLAUD HAMILTON,
J. Gardyne, Commander,
will be dispatched for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, OTAGO, BLUFF, and MELBOURNE,
SATURDAY, October 14th, at 5 p.m.
Goods and passengers for TARANAKI transhipped at NELSON.
Passengers for NAPIER transhipped at WELLINGTON.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND DIRECT.—THE PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP,
PRINCE ALFRED,
H. S. Machin, Commander,
will be dispatched for AUCKLAND with the English mail (if arrived),
SATURDAY, October 14th, at 5 p.m.,
Taking goods and passengers for NAPIER.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO HOKITIKA GOLD-FIELDS direct.—REDUCED FARES.
The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail steamship
TARARUA,
or other steamship of the Company's fleet will be dispatched for HOKITIKA,
SATURDAY, October 7th.
Landing passengers free of all expense.
Fares—Second Cabin ..... £8.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO OKITIKI DIGGINGS, direct.—The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship
JAMES PATERSON,
will sail for the above port about MONDAY, 16th instant.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 4.
Fares: Saloon, £5 10s; return ticket, £9; steerage, £2.
To OKITIKI.—JAMES PATERSON, about MONDAY, 16th instant.
To HUNTER RIVER. — COONANBARA, TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11; WILLIAMS, TO-MORROW MORNING, SATURDAY, at 7; and COLLAROY, MONDAY MORNING, at 7.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on SATURDAY, and forwarded per COLLAROY on MONDAY MORNING.
To CLARENCE TOWN, calling at NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE only. — WILLIAMS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 7.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, 24 hours after arrival.
To BRISBANE. — TELEGRAPH, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 5.
Fares: Saloon, £2 5s; return ticket, £3 10s; steerage, 12s 6d.
To MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, 48 hours after arrival.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5.
To PIONEER RIVER.—BALCLUTHA will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per DIAMANTINA.
To PORT DENISON, via GLADSTONE.—RANGATIRA, MONDAY, 23rd instant, at 5 p.m.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE. — CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 10th instant.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON. — DIAMANTINA, about 17th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. N. S. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship
LADY YOUNG,
W. A. Curphey, commander,
will be dispatched THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 5 p.m., for
BRISBANE and IPSWICH,
meeting the QUEENSLAND, which leaves BRISBANE on TUESDAY next, by which passengers and cargo will be forwarded on to
MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.
Fares to Brisbane: Saloon, £2 5s; return £3 10s; steerage, 12s 6d.
Fares to Northern Ports in like proportion.
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER.—TO MORROW (SATURDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the PATERSON.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the MORPETH.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, on SATURDAY, October 7th, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager.
C. and N. E. S. N. Co.'s Office, Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO PORT MACQUARIE direct. — The C and R. R. S. N. Co.'s steamship GRAFTON will sail for the above port TO-MORROW, at 5 p.m.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—
The A1 screw steamship
SOUCHAYS,
600 tons, 140 horse-power,
D. E. Mackellar, commander,
will leave Commercial Wharf for Melbourne direct on SATURDAY, 7th October, at 2 p.m.
This magnificent steamship is full-powered, performing her trip with ease in two days, and is the most comfortable boat on the station.
Room for 50 tons freight.
Saloon £3 15 0
Steerage 1 15 0
W. W. MARSH, Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN,
CITY OF HOBART,
JOHN CLINCH, Commander,
WEDNESDAY, 11th October.
Saloon £5
Return ticket, available three months .. £13.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR THE TWEED RIVER.—The LIBERTY, on SATURDAY. Apply at the Baltic Wharf.

FOR DARK WATER CREEK, Macleay River.—The HOPE. This Day, at noon. Reddan and Blair's Wf.

WARNETON, MACLEAY RIVER.—MARY.—For freight or passage apply at Victoria Wharf.

FOR LISMORE, RICHMOND RIVER.—☞ The schooner RANGER, Aber, master, sails from Patent Slip Wharf, punctually at noon. Shippers will please complete. J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL for PORT DENISON.—☞ The clipper schooner OSPREY, Harris, master, being under engagement, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Patent Slip Wharf; or J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

VESSEL.—Wanted to Purchase a Vessel about 50 tons register. MOLISON and BLACK.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, TO-MORROW, at 8 a.m.
MORUYA.—Comerang, TO-MORROW, at 8 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, on MONDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—These steamers ply three times daily, viz.—
From Phœnix Wharf, at 9 a.m., 1 and 5 p.m.
From Parramatta, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
On SUNDAY.
From Sydney, 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.
From Parramatta, 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.
Fares—Cabin, 1s. 6d.; return, 2s. 6d.
Steerage, 1s.; return, 1s 6d.
Being only 9d. each way.
N.B.—The proprietors are making arrangements for procuring steamers of a modern build and great speed, when they will be able to give increased accommodation to the public.
Phœnix Wharf, 27th September.

PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAMERS.—The commodious steamers EMU, PELICAN, or BLACK SWAN will, on and after MONDAY, 2nd October, ply daily between SYDNEY, HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, and RYDE, as follows:—
From PHŒNIX WHARF to RYDE, calling at HUNTER'S HILL and GLADESVILLE, at 7.15 and 9 a.m., and 1, 3.45, and 5 p.m.
From RYDE, at 7.40, 8.40, 11.40, 3.40 and 4.40, calling at GLADESVILLE, at 8, 9 a.m., 12 (noon), 4 and 6 p.m., and at HUNTER'S HILL, at 15 minutes past those hours.
A Steamer will also leave the PHŒNIX WHARF for HUNTER'S HILL and GLADESVILLE, at 6.15 p.m.; starting from GLADESVILLE at 7, at HUNTER'S HILL at 7.15.
Fares:
Between Sydney and Ryde.
1s 6d cabin, return, 2s 6d; steerage 1s, return, 1s 6d.
Between Sydney and Gladesville,
1s 3d cabin, return, 1s 9d; steerage 1s, return, 1s 3d.
Between Sydney and Hunter's Hill,
1s cabin, return, 1s 6d; steerage 9d, return, 1s.
Children under 10 years of age, return ticket 6d, available for any part of the river.
N.B.—The proprietors are making arrangements for procuring steamers of modern build and great speed, when they will be able to give further increased accommodation to the public.
Phœnix Wharf, 27th September, 1865.

PARRAMATTA RIVER.—The steamer YSABEL leaves the Dry Dock Ferry, south side of Erskine-street, for Hunter's Hill and Tarban, at 7, 8.45, 12.30, 4.15, and 6.
Leaves Tarban Creek, for Hunter's Hill and Sydney, 7.55, 9.30, 1.45, 5, 6.45.
On SATURDAYS, leaves Sydney, 1.15 instead of 12.30, 3 instead of 4.15; leaves Tarban Creek, 4 instead of 5, and an extra trip from Sydney, 11 p.m., returning at 11.30.
Fares.—Cabin, 1s.; return, 1s. 6d.; steerage, 9d.; return, 1s. Children return, 6d.
Calling at Cockatoo when required.

TO SAIL on 10th instant.—FOR ALBERT RIVER, PLAINS OF PROMISE, and GULF OF CARPENTARIA, calling at BRISBANE, PORT DENISON, ROCKINGHAM BAY, and PORT ALBANY.—The clipper schooner POLICEMAN, John C. Till, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, at the Circular Quay, and will sail as above.
For freight or passage apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., Agents, 9, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR THE ALBERT RIVER, PLAINS OF PROMISE, and GULF OF CARPENTARIA.—☞ The clipper brig GAZELLE, 300 tons burthen, being under charter will be dispatched on or before the 15th October next.
Has room for a few tons of light freight, for which or passage, immediate application is necessary to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—☞ The fine clipper barque CAMDEN, Niss, master, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will have unusually quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, Patent Slip Wharf; or to J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

ONLY VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—☞ The clipper barque ALICE CAMERON, J. Nearing, commander, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The A1 clipper brig KITA, Captain Robertson, is now receiving cargo at Grafton Wharf, and will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Macquarie-place.

FIRST VESSEL FOR OKITIKI. — The schooner ELIZABETH, Bell, Master, now fitting up at Pile's Wharf, Circular Quay (north end), is guaranteed to sail with passengers on TUESDAY Afternoon.
Early application is necessary to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR OKITIKI direct.—The clipper schooner PRINCESS ALEXANDRA will sail TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Has only room for a few passengers.
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL for OKITIKI direct.—The fine A1 barque SORATA, Jack, commander, hourly expected to arrive from Okitiki, will be dispatched within three days after arrival.
For passage only, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR HOKITIKA.—☞ The clipper barque PARRAMATTA, 800 tons, will have immediate dispatch. This vessel has splendid accommodation in both cabin and steerage; inspection invited, and intending passengers are requested to make their arrangements at once to prevent disappointment.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader NOVELTY, S. S. Austin, commander, is now fast loading, and will be dispatched on MONDAY next.
Shippers are requested to send down their goods at once, to prevent disappointment.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR HONGKONG.—The splendid clipper ship EASTWARD HO, 1000 tons burthen, Captain Byrne.—This vessel will positively sail the 5th October. Her accommodation for passengers is very superior.
For particulars apply to NICHOLLS, BROTHERS and CO.; or R. TOWNS and CO.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON, with new clip for February sales.—The A1 14 years Aberdeen clipper ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, 900 tons register, A. D. Fernie, commander, has splendid poop accommodation, and will have prompt dispatch. Wool received at Flood's, Blackwall Stores.
For freight or passage, apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

BLACK BALL LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS
For LONDON, direct,
the unrivalled clipper ship
YOUNG ENGLAND,
1017 tons register, 5-6 L. 1 1 register veritas, having nearly all weight engaged, will be dispatched with first of the new wools.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT,
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.—For LONDON.—The beautiful clipper British-built ship GENERAL LEE, A1 at Lloyd's 14 years, now on first voyage, 987 tons register, William Craikshank, commander, loading at Circular Quay, will have immediate despatch.
Wool received at Talbot's Stores.
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

STEAMER for CHARTER.—The A1 screw steamship SOUCHAYS, 593 tons register, 140 horse power, is now open to CHARTER for a term.
This steamer is specially adapted for the cattle trade, having roomy decks and extra ventilating shafts. She will carry 250 head horned cattle, or 2700 sheep, besides fuel and water, and has had on board 700 tons cargo. She is full powered, and steams over 11 knots. Her cabin accommodation is unsurpassed.
The Souchays is just off the slip, and is in perfect order throughout. She is now running between Melbourne and Sydney, at either of which ports she can be inspected.
For further particulars apply to G. A. LLOYD and CO., Sydney; or to WOODVILLE, JARRETT, and CO., Melbourne.

WANTED, to CHARTER a VESSEL of about 150 tons register, by the month. Apply to FERGUSON, WEBB, and CO., 46, Pitt-street.

CHARTERS open, either round voyage or coal freights. FISHER and SON, Ship Brokers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP WELFORD, from LIVERPOOL.—Unless ENTRIES, for the undermentioned goods, impeding ship's discharge, are passed at 10 a.m., 6th October, they will be cleared and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, viz.:—
Z in circle over DC—68 cases bottled beer, D. Cohen and Co.
Z in circle over IT—300 cases ditto, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.
RWP & Co.—400 cases whisky, order.
C in diamond—5 cases 1 cask, shipped by Thompson and Co.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Agents.

SHIP WELDFORD, from Liverpool.—Consignees are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Walker's Wharf. Goods impeding discharge, will be cleared and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for loss or damage to cargo when landed. Bills of Lading must be produced, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained at office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Agents.
Captain HUGHES will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the crew, without his written authority.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, VESSELS for the Richmond, Brunswick, Clarence, and Myall Rivers. Dispatch guaranteed. J. THORNE, 81, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

VESSEL.—WANTED, to Charter, or Purchase, a good craft of from 200 to 300 tons register; large raft ports requisite. Apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Macquarie-place.

SKIFF DINGY and gear for SALE. Apply to F. STEPHEN, Balmain, or Supreme Court Office.

FOR SALE, a FOUR-OARED GIG. Apply to W. J. C. SUGGATE, Glebe Point.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Chief Offices—35, Cornhill, London.
Capital ..... £1,000,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in the colonies, or at ports in Europe, India, or China.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
Offices—New Pitt-street, Sydney.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Suburban BRANCHES of this Bank are OPEN THIS DAY.
BALMAIN.—In Darling-street, opposite the Post Office.
NEWTOWN.—At Mr. Martin Gibbons' new building, opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Newtown Road.
By order of the Board,
(Signed) ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 8th May, 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Branch of this Bank has been opened at BO JERE, in this Colony, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
By Order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 19th June, 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney will be held at the head Banking-house of the Company, in George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of October proximo, at noon, to elect a Director in the room of, Charles Parbury, Esq., who has resigned in consequence of his leaving the colony.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 30th September, 1865.
N.B.—By the 54th clause of the Deed of Settlement, candidates for election to the office of Director are required to leave notice, in writing, of their intention to become candidates, at the head banking-house of the Company, at least fourteen days previously to such election, exclusively of the day of election and of the day of leaving such notice.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the twenty-eighth half-yearly General MEETING of the proprietors of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October instant, at the Company's Office, George-street, Sydney, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ended the 30th September last, to elect two directors in the room of Robert B. Dickson, Esq., who retires by rotation, and of Richard Jones, Esq., resigned, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the deed of settlement. By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 4th October.
By the 34th Clause of the deed of settlement, proprietors becoming candidates for the office of director are required to give fourteen days' notice thereof to the Board of Directors in writing, to be left with the Secretary at the company's office.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY. — FIRE and MARINE. — The twentieth HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, at the corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of October instant, for the transaction of the following business:—To receive the report of the directors for the past half-year; to elect two directors in the place of Mr. T. C. Brellitat and Mr. M. E. Murnin, who retire by rotation, and are eligible for re-election; to elect an auditor in the room of Mr. G. O. Allan, who retires by rotation, and is eligible for re-election.
Candidates are required to give written notice of their intention to apply for the office of director seven days before the day of meeting
By order of the Board,
JOSEPH DYER, Secretary.
Sydney, 4th October, 1865.

SYDNEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A General MEETING of MEMBERS will be held at the Exchange, on MONDAY, the 9th October, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing the first Committee.
Members willing to act, if elected, on the Committee, are invited to signify the same to the Provisional Committee, on or before FRIDAY, the 6th October.
Special attention is called to the terms of the following Rules, namely,—
No. 3. Permitting parties to become original members upon their notifying to the Provisional Committee on or before the 9th October their desire to be enrolled on the list.
No. 5. Providing that no member be entitled to vote at meetings whose subscription is in arrear.
J. E. EBSWORTH.
Exchange, Sydney, 28th September, 1865.

BALMAIN REGATTA, 1865.—A Public MEETING will be held in the hall of the School of Arts, Balmain, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at half past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking steps for carrying out the above-named Regatta.

MASONIC.—A MEETING of the SYDNEY SAMARITAN LODGE, No. 578 (English Constitution), will be held, at the Australasian Freemasons' Hall, York and Clarence streets, THIS (Friday) EVENING, the 6th October, at half-past seven o'clock precisely.
By order of the Worshipful Master.

IN the ASSIGNED ESTATE OF W. H. ALDIS.—A MEETING of the Creditors in the Estate will be held at the office of Messrs. Molison and Black, Bridge-street, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 2 o'clock p.m., to consider matters of importance connected with the Estate.
By order of the Trustees,
A. H. J. BAASS, Accountant.
Sydney, October 6.

CREDITORS in the estate of B. B. MARKS and CO., Brisbane, are requested to MEET at the office of Messrs. M. BAAR and CO., THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

LAW INSTITUTE.—MEETING of the Council THIS DAY, at 3 p.m. E. A. Mackechnie, Hon. Sec

MELANESIAN MISSION.—The Right Reverend BISHOP PATTESON will PREACH on behalf of this mission in St. Philip's Church on SUNDAY MORNING, the 8th instant, and a collection will be made in aid thereof.
JOHN CAMPBELL
ALEXANDER STUART, } Churchwardens.
HENRY ALLEN,

MELANESIAN MISSION.—A public MEETING will be held in St. James' Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, on MONDAY Evening next, the 9th instant, at half-past 7, to receive from the Right Rev. Bishop PATTESON a statement of the Mission since his last visit to Sydney, and to devise measures to assist in carrying out its object.
His Excellency the Right Hon. SIR JOHN YOUNG, Bart., will take the chair.
A collection will be made during the meeting.
ROBERT ALLWOOD, } Hon. Joint
MICHAEL METCALFE, } Secretaries.

SYDNEY SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—NOTICE.—Second Anniversary October 17th.

CAPTAIN JAMES DONALD, late of the Nineveh, has this day been appointed Marine Surveyor to the UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.
F. WATKINS, Acting Manager.
Sydney, 2nd October.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR

MRS. MARY ANN SPENCE (maiden name Brophy), address your Brother, "John Brophy, Young, via Sydney."

IF HENRY CRANE, late of Burwood, will communicate with FRANCIS LARTER, House Agent, South Head Road, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage.

GEORGE WATTS, late of Marlborough, N. Z., and some time butcher in Sydney. Please send address to T. H., HERALD Office.

NOTICE to PATRICK GRIFFITHS, who left Ireland in 1858 by the ship Rienza. Please send address to your sister WINIFRED A. WARREN, P. O. School, Parramatta.

TO-NIGHT
SCHOOL OF ARTS, PITT-STREET.
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. and MRS. GEORGE CASE,
(Previous to their departure for New Zealand).
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, October 6th.
MR. and MRS. GEORGE CASE
Have the honour to announce, that their
FAREWELL BENEFIT
will take place
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, October 6th,
when they will offer the most attractive and favourite selections from their extensive repertoire, with several novelties introduced for the first time in Sydney.
The flattering demand for Cartes-de-Visite on former occasions induces them again to announce, that every lady and gentleman purchasing tickets for the Reserved and Two Shilling Seats will be presented with one of these souvenirs, in grateful acknowledgment of the kind reception invariably accorded to these artistes.
500 PHOTOGRAPHS
are now ready,
and may be obtained and selected with tickets to all parts of the Hall, at Messrs. Anderson's Music Warehouse, 360, George-street. They will also be given with the tickets, at the Hall, on the evening of the performance.
PART I.
MR. AND MRS. GEORGE CASE'S
"TRIP TO THE RHINE,"
And the Eccentric People they met There.
SCENE—Exterior of an Hotel on the Banks of the Rhine, with view of Drachenfels.
Arrival of Mr. and Mrs. George Case seeking repose; the following Eccentric Characters interrupt them in their tranquillity.
Miss Weeps (Oh! rushing, gushing soul) ..... Mrs. George Case
Mr. Guilo Augustus Maggs (an amateur artist) ..... Mr. George Case
Miss M'Durk (a strong-minded Scotch lady) ..... Mrs. George Case
Song—"Roy's Wife"—Highland Dance
Fantasia on Concertina ..... Mr. George Case
Mrs. Chowdler (a retired publican's wife) Mrs. George Case
Master Chowdler (a precocious youth) .. Mrs. George Case
Mr. Chowdler (ex-host of the Magpie and Stump) ..... Mr. George Case
Count de Flamboose (a distinguished Frenchman) ..... Mrs. George Case
Miss Chowdler (a beauty, and knows it) Mrs. George Case
Professor Blunderhausen (Mat Mit-lof).. Mr. George Case
CONCLUSION.
PART II.
Return to England again; repose still interrupted.
Lady Mountchesnut Overbrook (how life is spent in the higher circles) ..... Mrs. George Case
WIZARD OF THE EAST,
With Magical Illusions.
New Illusions (first time)
THE MAGIC PISTOL
The Flying Money, and Transformation Dove Trick.
Solo on the
BARITONE CONCERTINA.
Mr. George Case will have the honour of introducing, for the first time, this beautiful instrument, he having received one only during the past week direct from England.
Matrimonial Episode in the Lives of
SIR EVERARD AND LADY MAY FLUTTERLY.
(First time)
The Raging Demon Jealousy.
Lady May Flutterly ..... Mrs. George Case
Sir Everard Fluttery ..... Mrs. George Case
Fantasia—Concertina ..... Mr. George Case
Comic variations violin (last time) ..... Mr. George Case
LORD DUNDREARY (an eccentric nobleman)—Mrs. GEORGE CASE.
That horrid sneeze!—wish it would come or leave it alone.
A new version of an old riddle.—Matrimonial intentions.—Brother Sam's letter.
SONG—"Oh! S-S-Sam is a F-F-f'alla that you never can find,"—Mrs. GEORGE CASE.
An interval of five minutes.
To conclude with a laughable comic sketch, entitled
"MARRIED AND SETTLED;"
or, Double Dummy.
Written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. George Case, by Edmund Yates, Esq.
Mr. Timothy Friswig (a hairdresser) .... Mr. George Case
Mrs. Timothy Friswig (a fashionable milliner) — Mrs. George Case
Mr. Thomas Tompkins (a fast medical student)— Mrs. George Case
Miss Kitty Crumple (a belle of the old school)— Mr. George Case
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Reserved seats (numbered and retained), 3s; unreserved seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.
Children under three years of age not admitted under any circumstances.

MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, October 7.
In compliance with many requests,
GRACE EGERTON,
(Mrs. George Case) and
Mr. GEORGE CASE,
have arranged to give a Morning Entertainment, as above, on which occasion the performance will be selected from their three entertainments.
Children and schools half price to all parts.
Places may now be secured at Anderson's Music Warehouse.
Doors open at half-past 2. To commence at 3 o'clock.

NEWTOWN.—GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case) at Newtown School of Arts, MONDAY next.

BALMAIN.—GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. George Case), at Balmain School of Arts, TUESDAY next.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
THE LANCASHIRE BELL RINGERS
have returned from their
GREAT INDIAN TOUR
and will give a series of their
UNRIVALLED ENTERTAINMENTS,
commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, October 9th,
Mrs. W. J. CORDNER,
and
MADAME FLORA HARRIS,
the celebrated vocalists,
will appear each evening.
Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at 8.
Carriages may be ordered for 10 o'clock.
Reserved Seats, 3s; body of the hall, 2s; gallery, 1s.
Manager—Mr. J. WRIGLEY.
Musical Director—Mr. R. OGDEN.

LANCASHIRE BELL RINGERS. On MONDAY next.

MRS. W. J. CORDNER, Madame FLORA HARRIS, and the BELL RINGERS, on MONDAY.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION,
REMOVED NEXT DOOR,
222, Pitt-street.
☞ NEW PREMISES.
☞ GREAT ATTRACTIONS.
☞ NEW FIGURES.
In thanking the public for their very liberal support, Madame SOHIER begs to state that the above Exhibition has removed to more commodious premises specially built, and that the figures have been entirely re-modelled, and she following have been added:—
The CHRISTENING CEREMONY of the FUTURE PRINCE OF WALES.
The ASSASSINATION of PRESIDENT LINCOLN in his private box at FORD'S THEATRE, WASHINGTON, from designs received by last mail, taken on the spot.
The DEATH of BURKE the EXPLORER, in the arms of King.
CONSTANCE KENT, TAKEN FROM A PHOTOGRAPH RECEIVED DIRECT FROM ENGLAND.
An EFFICIENT BAND has also been organised under the leadership of Herr Eisen.
Admission, one shilling; children, half-price.
OPEN from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

PICNIC of the BALMAIN BAND, Monday next. Darling-street, 9-30. Circular Quay, 10 a.m. Tickets, 2s. 6d.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—
Directress, Mrs. CHARLES POOLE.
Stage Manager, Mr. C. W. BARRY.
Immense Programme!
THREE PIECES TO-NIGHT.
THIS EVENING (Friday), October 6th,
to commence with the elegant comedy of the
DOWAGER,
followed by the amusing comedy of
O'CALLAGHAN ON HIS LAST LEGS,
concluding with the favourite nautical drama of the
ANCHOR OF HOPE.
TO-MORROW (Saturday), by general desire, and positively for the last time, Shakspeare's tragedy,
HAMLET.
Hamlet.....Mrs. Charles Poole.
Box office open at Theatre from 12 till 3.
Dress Circle, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.
TIME of OPENING for the SUMMER MONTHS.
Doors open at half-past 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
In rehearsal, the WOMAN IN WHITE, by Wilkie Collins.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT of
Miss CLEVELAND,
in her unrivalled character of
LEAH.
Last appearance of Miss CLEVELAND,
TO-NIGHT, as
LEAH THE FORSAKEN.
Last Night of Mr. Charles Vincent as Rudolf.
To conclude with the farce of
DUEL IN THE DARK,
Miss HARRIET GORDON will sing "Lo, hear the gentle lark."

HERR RODOLPH SIPP.
From the Conservatorium of Music at Leipsic,
(Pupil of Moscheles),
Has the honour to announce that his FIRST CONCERT IN SYDNEY will take place at the Masonic Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 18th, under the patronage of
His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir JOHN YOUNG, K.C.B., &c., &c.,
LADY YOUNG,
and the MOST DISTINGUISHED FAMILIES OF SYDNEY.
Full particulars will be duly announced.

GRAND CONCERT, by the Choir of St. Philip's Church, in the New School-house, Church-hill, THIS (Friday) EVENING, 6th October. The proceeds will be given towards purchasing a new Harmonium for the School. Conductor, Mr. Edwin H. Cobley, Organist and Choir Master of St. Philip's. Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 2s 6d each, to be obtained at St. Philip's School-house; Sandon; Elvy and Co.; Mr. Buist, George-street; Mr. Scholes, Clarence-street; and Mr. Cobley, Avondale House, Church-hill.

PARRAMATTA.—The only ELEPHANT in the Southern Hemisphere will be exhibited at the Red Cow, George-street, on Saturday and Monday next. Admission, 1s; children, 6d.

ALBERT CRICKET CLUB.—MEMBERS are informed that the SUBSCRIPTION for the ensuing season falls due on the 1st October, upon payment of which to the undersigned they will receive their cards of membership, which will entitle them to admission to the Albert Ground and Pavilion.
G. J. ILLIDGE (Young Lark, and Bennett's), George and Margaret streets, and A. W. SUTTON (J. M. Leigh and Co.'s, George-street), Joint Treasurers.

ALBERT CRICKET GROUND.—Athletic Sports on SATURDAY next. Entrances for Sports will close THIS NIGHT at Mr. M'MAHON'S, George-street, precisely at half-past 8 o'clock.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.—A large BAND will attend all the afternoon, and play selections.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.—Buses will leave the Old Post Office every five minutes for the Sports.

GO to the FAIRY BOWER HOTEL, Manly Beach, and see the new egg-hatching process.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.—SELECTION PRACTICES.—The Eighth Practice will be completed TO-MORROW, Saturday, at the Paddington Butts. Ranges:—700, 800, and 900 yards. Firing will commence punctually at 2 p.m.
WALTER LAMB, } Hon. Secretaries
F. C. BREWER, } Rifle Association.

NO 4 COMPANY, S.B.V.E.—Qualification Firing, THIS DAY, at 4.15. C.O. Parade at 7.30.

BALMAIN V. RIFLES.—PARADE This Evening. Assemble at Erskine-st. at 7.15 sharp.

SOUTH SYDNEY and ST. GEORGE'S COMPANIES will assemble in Cleveland Paddock in undress, at 7 THIS EVENING, to attend Battalion Parade. Full muster requested. JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

VOLUNTEER BAND.—A full attendance of Members is requested THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, on important business.
DOUGLAS CALLEN, Director.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE HAWKESBURY.—Having this day received from the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly a Writ, dated the 27th day of September, 1865, for the election of a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of the Hawkesbury, in the room of JAMES AUGUSTINE CUNNEEN, Esquire, resigned, NOTICE is hereby given, that a Public MEETING of the Electors of the above-named Electoral District will be held at the Police Office, Windsor, at noon on MONDAY, the 9th day of October next, for the nomination of candidates. In the event of the election being contested, and a poll being demanded, polling will take place on THURSDAY, the 12th day of October next, at the following places, namely:—

Windsor	The Police Office
Richmond	Young's Inn
North Richmond	Griffith's Inn, Enfield
Pitt Town	Mawson's Inn
Wilberforce	Cobcroft's Inn
Wiseman's Ferry	Black's Inn
St. Albans	Delandre's Inn.

SYDNEY SCARVELL, Returning Officer.
September 28th, 1865.

ELECTORS OF BRISBANE WARD. — Do not be deceived. W. SPEER, Esq., your old representative will again offer himself for re-election as alderman.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—Proceedings will be instituted for the recovery of all RATES remaining UNPAID after fourteen days from this date. Office hours from 1 to 4 o'cl

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE.—The sixth annual meeting of this company took place on Tuesday evening, at Mr. N. Payten's hotel, Mr. L. Menser presiding. After the transaction of some formal business, the secretary read the report for the past year, together with the treasurer's balance-sheet. The report contained a brief review of the proceedings since the last annual meeting, successively referring to the increased appreciation of the company's efforts by the public manifested by an enlarged amount of support, and the fire at Messrs Rice and Webb's premises, on the 1st of January, the latter building and other property being saved through the instrumentality of the brigade and engine, a circumstance which had tended more to establish the company in the opinion of the public, and increase the general interest in its sometimes overlooked and neglected operations. Allusion was also made to the deficiency of water supply, and to the Company's regulations of rewards to watermen first arriving at fires, which had been satisfactory in their working. The concert in aid of the funds for uniform, the late demonstration in Sydney, and the necessity for a larger and better constructed engine were also referred to. The balance-sheet showed the whole receipts to have been £86 16s., and the disbursements £61 10s. 4d.; balance remaining £25 5s. 8d. The report was adopted, and resolved to be printed; and after an amendment in one of the rules the meeting proceeded to the election of officers by ballot, when the following were declared elected:—Superintendent, Mr. N. Payten; chairman, Mr. J. Williams; foreman, Mr. T. Ashby; secretary, Mr. C. J. Mood; treasurer, Mr. L. Menser; auditors, Messrs. James Gray and F. Overton; committee, exclusive of chairman and secretary, Messrs. Doust, Rossiter, and James Gray. Some other business occupied the attention of the meeting, among the rest that of the intended celebration of the anniversary on the 17th instant, towards which individual subscriptions were received. Practices were also appointed.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The council met on Saturday, when there were present—the mayor, and aldermen Harvey, Trott, Birmingham, Flynn, Burge, and H. Taylor. The finance committee's report and pay-sheet was submitted, and subsequently adopted. The improvement committee's report, with reference to the alignment, the consideration whereof was deferred at last meeting, was brought up by alderman Birmingham. An amendment proposed by the mayor upon the 4th clause was put and negatived, and the motion for the adoption of the report was also negatived by the mayor's vote. The by-laws committee's report, containing regulations relating to the erection of verandahs, was brought up, and, with an amendment, adopted. Alderman Birmingham moved, "That the surveyor, in accordance with the by-laws, be directed to give notice to the owner or agent of the block of land at the corner of Church and Phillip streets to remove the fence put up on the 20th instant, the same being an encroachment upon the footway." The motion lapsed for want of a seconder, alderman Flynn observing that he would have seconded the motion had the old fence been removed for the purpose of putting up a new fence, and not, as was the case, to allow of some stones being taken away. The mayor reported, in reference to the Parramatta Market, that, since the steps taken during last session of Parliament for legally transferring the market to the corporation, the person who had been holding the premises had abandoned them, the keys had been handed to him, and the market place had been let by the clerk. The former commissionership having become defunct and the council having possession of the market, he apprehended that no necessity now existed for taking further steps to obtain an Act, and from a conversation he had had with the late treasurer of the commissioners, he was able to state that that gentleman would be willing to hand over to the municipal funds the balance in his hands amounting to upwards of £80. Alderman Harvey again called attention to the condition of "the Green" reserve, and the mayor promised attention to the matter. Alderman H. Taylor put questions as to the amounts of authorised expenditure for repairs in Hunter-street, Ross, Grose, and O'Connell streets and Duck-lane, and also the amounts already actually expended in those streets. It appeared that the information afforded in reply would form the subject of a future distinct motion. After some discussion of a personal character alderman Birmingham gave notice of his intention to resign his position in the improvement committee.

POLICE COURT.—Monday, 2nd October: Before Messrs. Langley and N. Stewart.—John Davis, convicted of vagrancy, apprehended by constable Jones, was sent for seven days to gaol. Wednesday, 4th: Before Messrs. Langley and H. Byrnes.—Joseph Whiting was brought before the Court by senior-constable Levy, having been apprehended in Sydney upon a warrant charging him with stealing a truss of hay the property of Mrs. Ardagh, of Longsight. The hay was stolen in April last and prisoner had since absconded. It was traced from Mrs. Ardagh's cottage to the place at the North Rocks where prisoner lived. Submitting to be dealt with by the Bench he was sent to Parramatta gaol for three months with hard labour.

KIAMA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CUTTING THE TONGUE OUT OF A HORSE.—A shocking case of brutality to a horse occurred in this township a few days ago. A young man, Henry Deitz, was charged, on information, by senior sergeant Johnston, with cruelly torturing a horse, the property of one Arthur Yates, by cutting his tongue out, and the case was heard before the Bench—Messrs. Chapman, Black, and Kendall, J.P.'s—on the 3rd instant. Arthur Yates, being sworn, said, I know the defendant; he was in my employment up to the 15th of September last; it was on the 14th he took my horse and cart to get wood; the horse was sound and hearty; he made a hearty meal of corn and bran; he returned on the same morning between 11 and 12; I was standing at the bake-house door looking down the yard when I saw my horse with his tongue hanging out of his head bleeding; I asked the defendant what had happened to the horse; he said he "did not exactly know; he was loading wood, and when he came to the horse's head, that the tongue was hanging out of his head; he thought it was cut by feeding on couch grass or glass;" when I saw the horse I got frightened; I then ran to Mr. Morrison, the blacksmith, and having consulted, thought it was better to cut the piece off that was hanging out, as my horse might bleed to death. It hung several inches out of the horse's mouth, and the nostrils were covered with blood. The tongue appeared to be wrenched from the horse's mouth; the piece now produced is about five inches, and it is the identical piece of the tongue taken out of my horse's mouth. Cross-examined by defendant: I told you to whip the horse when it jibbed; you always drove the horse gently before me; I never saw the horse jib except on a slippery road. Robert Kendall being sworn said: I know the defendant; I recollect the 14th of last month; I saw him with a horse and cart on that day; I heard a noise as if some one was shouting in the forest; I was about 100 rods from the defendant when I saw him ill-using the horse belonging to Mr. Yates; he was jerking the bridle, and the horse was plunging a good deal, the horse broke out of his hand and the defendant caught him again; I watched him for three minutes; he was jerking the bridle and trying to pull the horse down. Cross-examined by the defendant: I said you were snatching the bridle downwards; I did not ask Charley Dutch to come here and swear that you were ill-using Yates's horse; I was not fencing in the forest; you were on the rise of the forest. Alexander Morrison, being sworn, said: I recollect the 14th of last month; I saw a horse belonging to Mr. Yates on that day, whose tongue was partly hanging out; the piece before the Court I cut out of the horse belonging to Mr. Yates; the tongue was so injured that we thought it the best remedy to cut it out; the tongue of the horse was very badly injured, and it was all but off; there was a good deal of blood about the horse's mouth; the tongue was injured about five inches from the tip. The Bench found Deitz guilty, and sentenced him to one month, with hard labour, in Wollongong gaol. They stated to the prisoner that, had he not previously borne a good character he would have received the full punishment provided by the Act.

QUEENSLAND.

WE have Brisbane papers to the 3rd instant, from which we quote as follows:—

BLACKS DIVING.—The *Daily Guardian* of that date states that on Monday forenoon four or five blacks were seen entering a boat alongside of the A. S. N. Co.'s wharf, close to the Telegraph steamer. After some delay they began to divest themselves of their scant clothing, and on inquiry as to the purpose for which they were there, we were told that a number of iron axles had fallen into the water when the City of Brisbane, steamer, was discharging her cargo, and that the blacks were there to make an attempt to fish them up. First one, and then another, entered the water, and after a little delay, a rope having been procured, one-half of an axle was raised. The operation was continued for nearly half an hour but without success, and the divers, apparently disgusted, gave in, and abandoned the attempt. The iron apparently had become deeply imbedded in the mud, no doubt owing to the several tides which had occurred since it had fallen into the river. The most interesting part of the scene, however, was to mark the three distinct races of blacks exhibited among the men engaged. There was the Murray Island black—active, thin, and wiry, with an amiable intelligent look. The Moreton Bay native—heavier and more stolid looking, although no doubt well developed; and the undoubtable half-caste "nigger," a muscular, grinning, semi-African, with his short, woolly hair, white teeth, brawny chest, and no calves. There could be no mistake in the three distinct types exhibited, showing, as they did, the marked difference of all the three from the white man. Muscular power was not wanting, but the head, and the way in which the neck joined the shoulders, at once betokened the want of energy in the races for any sustained exertion. The "pluck" was wanting, and what would only have stimulated a white man to further exertions immediately wore out the blacks, who left their work, and panting and shivering, resuming their simple garments, listlessly sat down to smoke.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—The same paper mentions that the body of a man was found in the river on Saturday morning, about two miles above the city, near to Mr. Markwell's new villa. From documents found on the person of the deceased, it appears that his name is George Dixon, and that he had lately come to the colony, having had his passage paid by his brother, Henry Dixon. An inquest on the body was held by the coroner, in the British Empire Hotel, on Saturday; but, in order to allow of the police obtaining further information about the deceased from Mr. Clark, of Mundubbarmere, in whose service it appears the man had been, the inquiry was adjourned. The body, however, has been buried.

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF A NEW GOLD-FIELD.—Amongst our telegraphic intelligence (says the *Daily Guardian*) will be found accounts from Gladstone of a rather startling character. We have the fullest faith in the veracity of the gentleman who favours us with the news; but, as our readers know, persons who are not actually at the spot themselves are frequently deceived by exaggerated reports of folks who have a purpose to serve by causing a sudden rush. Our readers will, therefore, do well to accept the rumour of 10 dwts. to the bucket at Walsh Flat with caution, until we are in a position to confirm the gratifying news.

THE BONUS FOR COTTON GROWING.—The *Queensland Times* says:—For the information and encouragement of cotton-growers, it may be stated, that although the full bonus of £10 will cease at the close of this year, the half-bonus of £5 per bale of 300 lbs. net clean ginned produce will be allowed and paid in land orders, from January, 1866, to December, 1869.

MEAT PRESERVING.—Monday's *Brisbane Courier* remarks, that of late years many practical and scientific men have devoted their attention to the preserving of meat, either for use as ships' provisions or for exportation, and the result has been a score of patents of more or less practical value. The mode most in vogue for supplying fresh meat at sea is the "soup and boulli," which unquestionably is very valuable for such purposes; but frequently it is objected to by immigrants and other marine travellers as unpalatable, and preference is often given to the salt provisions. In order to supply the want thus felt, Mr. E. J. Blaxland, of Toowoomba, who has directed his attention to the subject for some years, manufactures a preparation of beef which he terms concentrated meat. This has all the advantages of soup and boulli, without its defects. It is cheaper, and so far from being insipid and almost tasteless, is superior in flavour to the best potted meats. It can be turned out of the tin and eaten without further cooking, or it may be converted into soup and numberless made dishes, and for these purposes it is fully equal to butchers' meat. On Saturday last, at the request of Captain Cairncross, Mr. Blaxland's Brisbane agent, we partook of a sample which had been prepared on July 4, or as nearly as possible three months ago, and had we not been informed of the fact, we might have supposed that it had been cooked on the previous day. Not the least important recommendation it possesses is cheapness, for it can be supplied at the low rate of 4d. per lb., or about half the English price of salt beef. The concentrated meat is put up in square tins, containing four pounds each, and this is net weight of meat, without bone, sinew, or the other extraneous matters which go to swell the weight of the ordinary "salt junk."

ROCKHAMPTON.

TURNING THE FIRST SOD OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

(From the Rockhampton Bulletin, September 28.)

SHORTLY after the hour of noon yesterday, the first sod of the Great Northern Railway of Queensland was turned by his Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen. The preparations for the event, organised by the contractors for the work (Messrs. Barry, Rourke, and Munro,) were in a style worthy of the occasion. The weather almost approached that stage of agreeableness termed delightful—a bright sunny day, the heat of which was relieved by a pleasant easterly wind that blew refreshingly upon the spectators of the scene, to the appearance of which an additional charm was given by the healthy springing and freshly green appearance of the surrounding herbage. The day had evidently been set up as a day of public enjoyment; the several places of business in town were closed, and in many places the proprietors manifested a strong desire to express their idea of the importance of the event by displaying flags and other emblems of rejoicing. The scene of the inaugural operation was situated within the vicinity of the railway offices at a short distance from the Rockhampton gaol, and at its southern extremity a small pavilion had been erected for the purpose of shading his Excellency and suite and the gentlemen who intended presenting addresses to his Excellency. The attendance on the occasion numbered from 1500 to 2000, and included a large number of ladies. The barrow and spade used during the ceremony, are beautiful specimens of colonial workmanship, and were manufactured by Messrs. Walsh Brothers, of Collins-street, Melbourne. The barrow is made of cedar, very elaborately carved and richly mounted with silver. The arms of the colony of Queensland and of his Excellency Sir George Bowen, in frosted silver, appeared at either end of the barrow. The handle of the shovel is also beautifully carved, and the blade, with its supports, are composed of St. Arnaud silver, bearing rich designs of Australian flowers and ferns. The following inscription appears upon the blade:—"Presented to his Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., on the occasion of his cutting the first sod of the Queensland Great Northern Railway, September, 1865, by the contractors, Messrs. Barry, Rourke, and Munro."

A detachment of police under Sub-Inspector Rodgers were present to preserve order and keep clear the space occupied by the partakers in the ceremony. The Rockhampton Volunteer Rifles having first mustered at the Court-house, headed by their band, and under the command of Captain White, marched on to the ground about 12 o'clock, and fell into position as a guard of honour to his Excellency.

His Excellency, accompanied by Captain Pitt (Aide-de-camp and Private Secretary), and Mr. W. H. Wiseman, P.M., drove on the ground and made for the pavilion, the Volunteer Band playing the National Anthem. Cheers having been heartily rendered, the Governor's Private Secretary announced that his Excellency was ready to receive the address of the Corporation, and other public bodies. These having been formally presented, and replied to, his Excellency then proceeded to perform the ceremony, and having lifted with the shovel a sod of earth into the barrow, trundled it along an inclined plane, and having emptied the barrow of its contents, brought it back to its former position. At this stage of the proceedings the crowd rushed in, and somewhat hampered the concluding portion of the proceedings. His Excellency, on turning the sod, called for cheers for her Majesty the Queen, and the Mayor and Corporation of Rockhampton. Cheers were accordingly given, and further cheering was given for the Great Northern Railway, his Excellency the Governor, Lady Bowen, the Hon. Mr. Macalister, and Mr. H. T. Plewa.

After the proceedings connected with the ceremony had been completed, his Excellency and about one hundred and forty gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous *dejeuner*, provided by the contractors, Messrs. Barry, Rourke, and Munro, and set out in a spacious pavilion erected at a short distance from the spot where the first sod had been turned. The catering department had been confided to Mrs. Glasscock, of the Leichhardt Hotel, and well did she perform the task allotted to her. The Volunteer Band was stationed at one end of the pavilion, and during the proceedings executed appropriate airs.

As a graceful conclusion to the day's proceedings, a ball organised under the auspices of the Corporation, took place at the School of Arts, in the evening, and proved a most successful affair. The hall, within the last few days, had been undergoing preparation, and the efforts of those to whose direction the task was confided, executed their commission in a really tasteful and artistic manner. There were about one hundred and eighty ladies and gentlemen present. The ball was opened about half-past 9 o'clock, by his Excellency and the Lady Mayoress, and dance succeeded dance in lively succession, until adjournment was made to supper—a most sumptuous spread prepared by Mr. J. B. Skardon, of the Rockhampton Hotel. Mr. A. Foss officiated as master of ceremonies with his usual courtesy and effect. Dancing was kept up till an early hour next morning.

An extraordinary fatal accident from lightning is reported from Brittany. The *Courrier de Bretagne* says that at a place called Coray, in the department of Finisterre, five people were killed and ten others seriously injured in one field.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A PEDLAR.

(From the Brisbane Weekly Herald, September 30.)

FOR some days past we have been in possession of information respecting the murder, or supposed murder, of a German pedlar, named Henry Bode; but as the police authorities were in hot pursuit of the supposed perpetrators of the crime, it might have tended to defeat the ends of justice had we published, at an earlier date, all that we knew about the affair. Matters are now, however, in a position which enables us to do so without any impropriety. The facts are as follows:—Henry Bode, a German, obtained some three or four months ago a hawker's license, and has since been in the habit of travelling about with his goods, amongst the small farmers in the neighbourhood of Brisbane. On the 27th of last month, Bode visited the neighbourhood of the Logan, and was seen on that day crossing the place known as Stone's Ferry. He called at Stone's public-house, and told him he was going about amongst his customers to endeavour to collect moneys that were due to him. It is believed that in the course of the day he went to a humpy occupied by two Germans, named Rudolph Mornberger and Casper Schaig, who farmed together a small piece of land on the right bank of the river, about three miles from the ferry. Bode was seen in the company of these men that evening, and it has become known that they owed him about £5. A Mrs. Halliday also says that she heard Bede speaking with those men in their hut. They were brothers-in-law—Schaig having been married to a sister of Mornberger's, who died since they came to the colony. Since being seen in their company, Bode mysteriously disappeared. Ten days after, however, the body of a man, much decomposed, was found floating near the hut occupied by those two Germans. The body was discovered by a Pole, named Michael Hein, a farm servant of Mrs. Bertham. The occurrence was reported to the coroner, who went up and held an inquest. It seems that no inspection, or a very casual one, of the corpse took place on that occasion; probably owing to its decomposed state, it was deemed unrecognisable. A verdict of found drowned was returned, and the corpse was buried close to the river bank, on Mrs. Bertham's farm. About this time a brother of Bode's arrived in the Peter Godeffroy, and began to prosecute inquiries respecting him. A man named Fred, a German, in the employ of Mr. Stone, noticed Rudolph Mornberger wearing a pouch, which he recognised as having been in the possession of the pedlar Bode, and Mr. Stone sent word of the suspicious circumstances to inspector Lewis. Detective Lloyd and constable Hunt went up to the Logan to make further enquiries; and, proceeding to the hut where the Germans Mornberger and Schaig were supposed to be, found it fastened up. The door was forced, and the place seemed to have been only temporarily deserted. Some crops were in the ground, and the furniture in the hut in its ordinary state. Searching about, detective Lloyd found a large wooden maul, such as is used in timber splitting. It was covered with blood, and a small quantity of human hair adhered to it. In the bedtick, which was also much stained with blood, a hat was found, which has been identified by a German serving man of Mr. Lathers, of Eagle Farm, as Bode's hat. A pair of moleskin trousers, also stained with blood, was also found. Mr. Lloyd returned to Brisbane, and having made a good deal of enquiry, learned that Mornberger and Schaig had started for Ipswich. Having procured a warrant for their arrest, on suspicion of Bode's murder, he at once set out after them, and from Ipswich traced them to Bigges's Camp. When he arrived there he found that they had left for Toowoomba, and again started in pursuit. Subsequently he arrested both of the men some miles beyond Toowoomba. Bode's belt and boots were on Mornberger. So far, a rather serious case would seem to have been established against these men. Whilst detective Lloyd was in pursuit of them, inspector Lewis was actively pushing enquiries on the Logan. Accompanied by Mr. Massie, Police Magistrate, and by Dr. Hobbs, he went to the place where the body mentioned as having been found floating in the Logan had been buried. It was exhumed, and on examination, a hole of about three inches in diameter was found in the right side of the skull; the base of the skull was also much fractured. Up to this time there was no positive evidence that the corpse taken out of the Logan was that of the pedlar Bode. A man who knew Bode well, however, identified one of the hands, the finger of which had been broken by an accident which happened to Bode some time ago, from a large bell which was set up at Eagle Farm falling upon him and crushing the finger. Portions of the clothes found on the body were in a sufficient state of preservation to enable persons who knew Bode to recognise them as having been worn by him.

There is little doubt that the poor fellow has been murdered whilst sleeping, and his body thrown into the Logan. Who the perpetrators of the foul deed were is, in the meantime, merely conjectural, but it is impossible to deny that the evidence against the two men in custody compromises them desperately.

THE CHINESE IN VICTORIA: THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c.

(From the Australasian, September 29.)

THE JOSS HOUSE.

I HAVE mentioned before, I think, that the odours in a Chinese encampment, or quarter, are not as of peaches, but after coming out of the close, fetid, poison-laden atmosphere of the Opium Saloon, it was positively like a breath of the sweet south to inhale the less impure air of the outer world.

A very short walk brought us to the Joss-house, which is one of the handsomest erected in the colony, and has certainly occupied some time to finish, and cost some expense to bring it to its present state of architectural perfection—accordiug to Celestial notions. While walking up and down outside, I tried to elicit from my guide, counsellor, and friend, something like a clear idea of the religion. Being as thorough a heathen as ever wore a long tail, drowned inconvenient female infants, or believed that a fiery dragon might be propitiated or frightened by the beating of tom-toms, I was not a little surprised to hear him begin his explanation of the mysteries in the measured mellifluous manner that Chinese generally impart to the English language, by the dropping of awkward consonants, and the substitution and addition of convenient vowels. "Our Church was from the beginning." Begging his pardon for the interruption, I wished to be told what he meant by using the cant phrase—"Our Church." Unhappily for the elucidation of the problem, this interruption to his speech did not give our friend unmitigated pleasure, and after briefly saying that his Church was as good and better than the "Chlistin Chuch," he postponed the promised explanation to a future period, saying that "it would take too long." Of course, after reading of "architectural perfection," although the saving clause of "according to Chinese notions" was inserted, my readers will be calling to mind pictures of some pagoda-like temple, ornate with "silver bells and cockle shells," or perhaps have been conjuring up visions of the Mosque of St. Sophia, and imagining a like building as the Joss-house so described. Nothing of the sort, my dear friends. True, there is a great deal of so-called ornamentation outside, but then the proportions, or rather the want of proportion to the building is so preposterous, and the size is so insignificant, that one marvels at the admiration which the wondrous work elicits from the Chinese worshippers. The Joss-house is about eighteen feet by twelve feet, is built of weatherboards stained of a bright crimson, varied occasionally by a few gold letters. The roof is of Mount Macedon shingles, and, by the way, I did hear that one extra-godly professor of a dissenting body who bought and sold shingles positively refused to dispose of any to the Chinese when he heard of the purpose for which they were intended, and the consequence was, the roofing had to be procured from some other less scrupulous persons. Well, the roof is of shingles, and has one or two little apologies for flags flying from the ridge. It is the front of the building, however, upon which so much money, time, and ingenuity have been spent. A something between a porch and a verandah is formed by a light railing painted white, crimson, and gold, and it just serves to protect the actual front of the building from the roughest of weather. This porch is surmounted by some curiously carved wood, representing all sorts of impossible birds, beasts, and fishes, quite as miraculous in their way as the cannon-ball tree on the willow-pattern plate, for which ingenious device and invaluable kitchen institution we are indebted to the Chinese, to whom we ought to be eternally grateful.

The actual front itself is one mass of solid wood carved in *basso relievo*. One may be more or less inclined to laugh at the extraordinarily *outre* designs, but it is quite impossible not to admire the execution. The minuteness of detail observed, and the neatness of the work, are quite worthy of an engraver's notice. Still further, the harmonious blending and exquisite contrasts of colours strike one, and the permanent brilliancy of the hues would cost many a European painter or dyer a pang of envy. Where or how they obtain such bright tones of such an everlasting nature it is not easy to ascertain; but one of them informed me that they never mixed colours, especially the scarlets and crimsons, except on "fine days; lain (rain) and cloud no good faw colaw." The groundwork of this carving is painted crimson; the birds, leaves, flowers, and all the nondescript articles which are nameless, and which are perpetually breaking out, are painted white; shades of green and blue, with a plentiful inlaying of gold and silver. Undoubtedly, the whole effect of such gorgeous colouring and *outre* forms is striking, and were the same style carried out on a large instead of so small a scale, it would be very imposing and unique. The doors of the "church," as our Chinese guide persisted in calling the building, are of the same character, and are always kept open, except very late at night, and when closed, do not break the unity of the appearance of the carving. Within, the sides are still painted crimson, with crimson hangings, and boards of crimson wood, with letters of gold carved into them, are hung round at intervals. These characters were prayers, thanksgivings, and praises, and were addressed to the various deities whom the worshipper might wish to propitiate. The centre of the room is occupied by another light railing, with curtains hanging from the room, and which shuts out the *sanctum sanctorum* from the vulgar gaze until a certain number of small "apills" of cascarilla bark and other sweet-scented wood have been burnt. Not being under the impression that the burnt-offerings of an unbeliever would be acceptable to the Joss, we refrained from consuming any of the quantity of incense lying about every corner, and only watched our friend, who burned six at first, one after the other, and was about to pull the curtain on one side to enter into the actual symbolisation of the ineffable Joss, when he suddenly drew back, and lighted and burned out three more sticks of incense. He was afterwards asked to explain, and said that it was necessary, because he had "told a lie." Whether they imagine that the consuming of that which costs them next to nothing in time or money is a propitiation of an offended deity, or whether they believe that the burning is an actual purification of themselves, perhaps our Chinese friend may hereafter explain.

At last, however, the open-sesame ceremony was concluded, and the curtain was drawn on one side. Probably the absence of any expression of awe-struck wonder and delight upon our physiognomies depressed and disappointed our friend, for, after glancing first at one and then at the other, he turned away with an impatient shrug and sigh, and left us to examine the veritable Joss himself at our leisure. Yes! there the effigy of the sublimation of all the wisdom, goodness, cleverness, and power in the world sat, staring out of two expressionless beady eyes in a most vacuous manner. Corpulent the Josses are always represented, and are supposed to possess a sort of unlimited stock of the expressed essence of all human passions, propensities, wishes, and thoughts, and only to exist in the eternal and yet ever-changing gratification of the same. Without exception, the Joss in question is one of the ugliest caricatures of Chinese humanity to be seen anywhere, and is seemingly held in greater reverence on that account. A broader, puggier nose, thicker, coarser lips, smaller, more oblique eyes, a more villanous low forehead, or more elephantine ears, were never yet conceived in the heart of man, much less executed by his hand. Certainly, if that wonderful veiled prophet of Khorasan had only half as frightful a countenance, there is little wonder that when he raised his veil

"The maid turned slowly round,
Looked at, shrieked, and sank upon the ground."

The oily comfort in the matter is that the thing is not like anything in Heaven above—at least it is to be hoped not—in the earth beneath, nor in the waters under the earth, for I don't believe that, ugly as some of the finny monsters of the deep are, any of them could for a moment compete with this jealously-guarded Joss.

Joss was seated on a throne of state, and surrounded by all the curious tinsel and gilding obtainable. Artificial flowers of English manufacture, the silver shreds from the top of boxes of French prunes, the gold and silver paper tacked under pearl buttons, a few of the buttons themselves, some watch faces (those sold for children) some stray pieces of coloured glass, several yards of various coloured ribbons, many bunches of coloured paper, and a background of crimson crape, made up the surroundings of the Joss. It would be hardly just to compare this wonderful finery to that usually exhibited at fairs or shows, because in point of arrangement it is infinitely superior, but so far as material is concerned, the finery in either case is on a par. One curious fact in reference to the extravagancies of form and figure in the Joss itself may be noticed, every exaggeration being symbolical; thus the stomach, being the supposed seat of intellect, is enormously large, and the hands having the powers of giving and holding, one is large and loose, and the other hard and close shut. The Joss is not a subject either worthy of or inducive to a prolonged contemplation of its ineffable charms, but before making our salaam, it may be recorded that on Guy Fawkes day last some boys carried about an unusually ugly-faced but well-dressed and highly decked out Guy, that some Chinamen seeing it, fancied it an Anglicised imitation of their Joss, and the boys only escaped a severe mauling because of police protection, and dire were the vows of vengeance uttered against the instruments of the insult. An attempt was made to explain away the mistake, but how was it possible to make a Chinaman comprehend such a wonderful mystery as the commemoration of the defeat of the gunpowder plot?

THE GAMBLING SHOP.

From 11 to 12 on Saturday night is the best time to go into a Chinese gambling shop, but sooth to say, the *entree* is somewhat difficult to obtain. In fact, Europeans are not permitted to enter at all, as a rule, since the Mongolians have discovered that it is illegal to gamble. Detectives have pounced down on the offending and yet harmless Chinese in so many disguises, that the approach of any white face, however gentle the demeanour or unassuming the costume, the Chinese fight shy of. Consequently it was some time before we obtained admittance to a Chinese "hell," but eventually our exertions were successful. To mark the various emotions depicted in different ways on all the varied faces round a continental gambling table is, perhaps, next to the fatal passion itself, one of the most fascinating pleasures an idle philosopher can indulge in. The charm of variety in countenance, difference of years (for nearly all the Chinamen out here are near about the same age), changes of colouring in complexion, and style of dress, are all wanting. The table we watched first was surrounded by men between whose ages there did not appear to be more than three years' difference at the utmost, each and all having the same tinted skin, the same black eyes and hair, and the uniform dress, and on whose stolid faces very little expression was suffered to appear. The game was purely one of chance, and was a sort of wheel of fortune. One man put in half-a-crown, a "character" was given to him, and the wheel went turning round and round, and when it stopped at the character deposited for the purpose near it the corresponding character was drawn out, attached to it being an order for £12 10s. Of course, numberless persons were disappointed, but whoever is the loser, the bankers certainly are not, for more than one has made his fortune, and returned to the Flowery Land to spend it. Another game, played in another house, by actors so identical in face, form, and position that it was almost impossible to distinguish one from the other, was not at all unlike "Yankee grab," and gave rise to almost as much noise as a game of speculation at a Christmas party. A third house was dedicated to a game not unlike *rouge et noir*, in which the players had to declare upon which colour a revolving wheel would rest, and lost or won according to the correctness of their hazard. Large sums of money change hands nightly by means of these games; but Saturday night is a grand recreation night for them, and therefore any person desirous of watching their peculiarities while under excitement cannot do better than to procure an entrance to one of the gambling saloons, where he may note that the organs of acquisitiveness and combativeness at least are largely developed.

THE WANTS AND CLAIMS OF BUSHMEN.

(From the S. A. Register, September 26.)

THE dark side of bush life is now coming before the public. This season has been one of unparalleled suffering both to masters and servants. It has proved to us that the chase for the golden fleece is not all enjoyment nor all profit. If our pastoral interest should ever emerge from the severe trial it will be at the cost of great exertions, great sacrifices, and great changes. It will have to be by letting go the old system and adopting another, under which economy and industry can be carried to the utmost limit. Even without the drought some such alteration would have been found imperative. Ere it came the bush had ceased to be the fountain of wealth which the popular imagination made it.

Investing a few thousands at random on sheep was no longer an infallible means of securing a large annual revenue from wool. The influence of commercial competition had extended even to the squatters, and was working a revolution amongst them. Should they get on their feet again they will have to face it in intensified form, and adapt themselves to it as best they can. The trifles of former days will become important items in their calculations. Superfluities which could be indulged in with impunity once will have to be resolutely eschewed, and things they could neglect safely once will now demand serious and steady attention. The squatter, in fact, will cease to exist. He will become a sheep farmer in the English sense of the term, and have to exercise a full share of English sagacity in eking out his annual returns. Of course there is nothing unfair or improper in this, considered in the abstract; for the squatter, being essentially a speculator, must take the risks of speculation with its advantages, or let both alone. As a private individual, he may be left to his own discretion in the matter. But his movements will not be confined in their effects to himself. He has always a large staff of labourers in his train, whose interests are to some extent coincident with his, and must share their ebb and flow.

It will be admitted by all who know the conditions of a bushman's life that he has not a margin of comfort which will admit of much paring. Under the present system, he has had nothing beyond rude necessaries and a certain weekly wage. He has had no seasoning to his eternal mutton and damper, except the pound a week. He has had no solace in his loneliness but the prospect of a spree at the end of his engagement. Social ties have in too many instances never wound themselves round his heart to refresh and cheer it. Even human intercourse of the commonest kind has too often been a luxury to him. He formed one of a new order of society, and paid the penalty of his hardihood in being neglected and slighted by the old order which he had left. It is a melancholy fact that bushmen are nowhere distinctly recognised in Australia as a special class requiring special consideration both from Government and from the public. So loose and primitive are the relations subsisting between them and their employers that when one leaves a situation he has no resource but to go on the tramp and keep going on until he gets a master to take him as he finds him. Mr. Gideon Lang, in his recent lecture on "The Social Condition of Bushmen," stated that men had come to his station for employment after travelling more than 500 miles in search of it, and living a whole week on marshmallows. A good hand might have to undergo this long walk as readily as a bad one—passing many stations on the way, where he would have been engaged at once had his real character been known.

A simple enough remedy for this will suggest itself to every mind. Let the employers give to each man on leaving them a certificate stating how long he has been in their service; nothing beyond this unless the man specially desires their opinion of his character. Some such course will inevitably recommend itself to the employers by-and-by; but meanwhile they have hardly escaped the recollection of the old times when everything in the shape of a labourer was welcome at their stations, and the slightest curiosity as to precedents was deemed superfluous. All that is changed, however, and the squatter is now liable to see more than enough of his old friends the "tramps." He discountenances them in many cases by withdrawing his hospitality from them; but they might be discountenanced much more effectually were the respectable part of them furnished by their last employers with some slight documentary evidence to distinguish them from the unrespectable—the "loafers," as Mr. Lang calls them. To tend sheep and eat mutton and damper thrice a day is no great bargain at £1 a week. The idea of a man travelling over 500 miles to secure it is an insult to Australian civilisation. Any little trouble that the employers might be put to in concerting a scheme to prevent such occurrences would be well repaid them both in conscience and pocket.

When the bushman has secured work he has only overcome the preliminary difficulties. In the discharge of his duties he is continually running the risk of more than one serious danger. His eternal rounds of mutton and damper are certain to entail on him in a more or less aggravated form the disease known as the "land scurvy." The loneliness of his life often affects his mind so as to produce a modified insanity, called in the bush "crankiness." The sprees in which he squanders the earnings of months or even years are often but the revulsion of his mental and physical system against the unnatural course to which his lot had condemned him. The land scurvy often lies at the root of his thirst; the previous months of solitude account for the headlong haste with which he plunges at the first opportunity into the enjoyments of society. These are not fanciful inferences. They are made by men well acquainted with all the circumstances of the case. They commend themselves to the judgment of all who can place the facts together in their proper light. Disease either of body or mind is not a thing to be trifled with. The first enquiry with which it should be met is—can it be remedied? As regards land scurvy Mr. Lang maintains that it can; that a salutary change of diet is not only practicable, but may be profitable. "If," says he, "instead of 12 lbs. of beef and 8 lbs. of flour, shepherds had 7 lbs. of beef and 5 lbs. of flour, with 14 lbs. of potatoes and 3½ lbs. of onions per week, they would have an ample and wholesome diet without any expense to their employers. The saving in beef and flour would be 1s. 7½d. per man per week, or £1 12s. 5d. on twenty men, and if a Chinese gardener were employed he would supply vegetables all the year round, when the saving on beef and bread would be about £80 per annum on twenty men."

We have seen that land scurvy does not confine its effects to the physical system, but leads to one of the worst moral habits conceivable—the bushman's "spree." While the employer has a certain duty to perform on his run, the townspeople, in their comfortable habitations, also owe something to the bushman. They might to a great extent remove the temptations which lead to the "spree." They might even substitute for them some kind of safeguard against it. It would not be a difficult nor a precarious undertaking to establish a Bushman's Home say at Port Augusta—a place where the bushman on coming south after months or years of solitude would find social enjoyments that could be indulged in with impunity, where his disordered health might be restored by suitable nourishment, and his hard-earned savings taken care of for him better than he can himself. These desiderata—and they are very important ones—could be supplied to him at a very reasonable price. Such an institution, if encouraged by both townspeople and squatters, would be the best preventive of bushmen's sprees; it would help to check the ravages of land scurvy, and might also do something to reduce that far worse evil, "crankiness," which is said to prevail in the bush to an inconceivable extent. In the cases of criminals it was found that absolute solitude was too much for human nature to endure. From sheer necessity men may attempt it as some shepherds do in the Far North, but the least that humanity requires of us is to provide them with the means of occasional change and relaxation.

CHILIAN WHEAT.

(From the Adelaide Weekly Chronicle, September 23.

IF it had not been for the large supplies of wheat poured into the various colonies this season from Chili, prices would, before this, have risen to an enormous pitch. Our own export has been steadily supported, and we can now only have a very moderate amount left from the last harvest. We have already shipped away some 54,000 tons of wheat and flour; and, although the balance still on hand shows that the exportable quantity from last harvest was greater than some calculators imagined, it is very clear that our remaining stocks would go but very little way towards filling up the gap which has been stopped by the Chilian arrivals.

We are not sure that we have a complete list of the Chilian vessels that have delivered wheat and flour at the various Australian ports this year, but the following enumeration will serve to show to how great an extent the Australian markets have been supplied from the quarter referred to, and will, at the same time, give an idea of the effect these Chilian arrivals must have had upon prices:—

Arrived at Melbourne—Victoria, Anglo-Saxon, Pet, Southern Cross, Ann Gamble, Carioca, Golden Age, Glenshee, Isabella, Inspector Puls, Herald of Light, King Oscar, Neptune, Woodbine.

Arrived at Sydney—Juan de Flandres, Trieste, Mendoza, Amicus, Albert William, Adelaide, Dashing Wave, Charlotte Andrews, Ellen, Bagota, Carmen Augusta, Meteor, Rachel, St. Magnus, Fanny Fisher, Fraraway, Mary Miller, Miss Kilmansegg, Gloriosa, Summer Cloud, Rose of Australia, Woodbine, Albert, Albion, Frankley, Knowsely, Fanny Small, Harriet King.

Arrived at Auckland—Precursor, Daniel, Isabella, Gurman, Eiche, Anne Mathilda, Waverley, Grosvenor, Telegraph, Francis Henty, Sir George Grey, Mary and Edith, Eleanor Wood, Annie Wood, Baroness.

Arrived at Otago—Prospector, Brilliant, A. J. Ramos, Ramina, Wheatland, Fulmens.

Arrived at Nelson—Anne Catherina.

Arrived at Tasmania

AMERICAN NOTES.

(By the Times' Special Correspondent.)

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN NEW YORK.

It is not easy, after seeing "the Fourth of July" celebrated in New York, to decide the precise degree of respect which ought to be attached to the proceedings of the day. The fact that all the principal inhabitants get as far away from the city as they can by the night of the 3rd, and that every man whose judgment seems worth considering tells the stranger that he ought not to stay behind to see an Irish and German mob, might be deemed a proof that the anniversary is falling into disfavour. But it may be said, without disrespect to the Americans, that if they now and then speak in a slighting way of their national customs, it is not prudent for the "foreigner" to follow their example. Although, therefore, the better class of Americans may not be proud of the manner in which the Fourth is kept up, it would cause them some irritation to find their own representations of it repeated in England, and the best course is to describe plainly what took place yesterday.

The newspapers of this city did their best to raise the enthusiasm of the people before the day arrived. One journal announced that on the Fourth the Eagle would be heard screaming from Maine to California; that there would be "a blaze of glory and gunpowder from sea to sea;" and that "the noise, odours, conflagrations, casualties, patriotism, spread-eagleism, and Buncomb of eighty-nine anniversaries would be condensed into one day." I cannot say that the event quite came up to this brilliant programme; but if the eagle's scream was not so fine as had been anticipated, there was no deception with regard to the blaze of gunpowder. As to the national flag, the cheap and, I hope I may be forgiven for adding, the vulgar show which is made of it in New York is among the very first things that strikes the stranger. It not only "flaunts," as they say here, over half the private houses in the city, but every dirty little shop makes a sign of it. The lager-beer saloons, which seem to be the great drinking places of the people, stick out a murky flag over their doors, the grocer plants it in a bit of fat bacon at his door, and one sees constantly the most wonderful apostrophes to it in the press. Thus, a poet at one of the public meetings yesterday remarked casually that it was "broad as the great rose of morning that God spreads aloft in His hand;" and moreover, that it "was like a smile of Jehovah which shin'st on the whole human race." There is, however, a reason for this universal exhibition of the flag. During the war many persons here were suspected of disloyalty to the Union, and they hoisted the stars and stripes as a convincing answer to their accusers. And then, again, the flag has lately been in some peril, and it has only just been restored to supremacy in the country, or, as an orator here said yesterday, it is now "redeemed with blood."

Whatever miseries the war may have inflicted on other parts of the country there were no traces of it to be seen here on the Fourth. Indeed, to New York the curse seems to have come in the guise of a blessing. The city has so flourished upon the war that marble palaces are now being built where poor wooden houses stood four years ago, and there is a large class in the city who, if their own word is to be believed, are so afraid of losing by peace that they would like to see the Government find work for the army elsewhere, or once more, to use the forcible words of an American, they want "to elevate the soldiers above the demigods, and shake all the thrones of Europe with one hand, while they grasp the stars with the other." As this little design is postponed for the present, the gentlemen who walk up and down Broadway in a long yellow coat reaching to their heels, a straw hat upon their heads, and a long cigar in their mouths—a turnout which is spoken of by one of the papers as a "wondrous combination of elegance and ease"—are a little discomposed at their prospects. They form, as there is good reason to suppose, the minority, everybody who truly values his country being heartily grateful that the war is at an end, and sincerely desirous that the South shall be leniently and even generously dealt with. The party here called "the Radicals" demand harsh measures, and it is understood to have been solely with a view to silencing them for the time that Mr. Johnson inserted his 20,000 dollars exception in the amnesty proclamation. An unconditional and universal amnesty is what the country is scarcely yet ripe for, but there is very little doubt that the property restriction will shortly be removed. The Northern people certain "politicians" assert, are evidently very anxious to see reorganisation in the Southern States proceed rapidly, and this cannot be done until the severity of military provisional government is modified and the civil power is restored. The general feeling here may be thus expressed—"Let us do anything, now that we have conquered, to help the South, so that we may help them out of their troubles, and that we may be a united people again." In a letter which President Johnson sent to Gettysburg yesterday, where the Fourth was commemorated by laying the foundation stone of a monument to the memory of the soldiers who fell in the battle at that place, he remarks, "Let us trust that each recurring 4th of July shall find our nation stronger in numbers, stronger in wealth, stronger in the harmony of the citizens, stronger in its devotion to nationality and freedom." It may, of course, be said that those who have lost little can afford to forgive on easy terms, and it must be owned that this city, so far from having lost anything, has added immensely to its riches by the war. The two leading thoroughfares of the place, Broadway and Fifth Avenue, are having new and splendid houses added to them week after week. Notwithstanding that the prices of almost everything here are extravagantly high—as high as they were when gold was at 260—there is nothing like want, or even the necessity of economy, to be heard of anywhere. There must have been money enough spent yesterday in fireworks to have purchased a day's food for the cities and towns of the South, where, from all accounts that reach us here, absolute starvation exists, where homes are desolate, and children are begging their bread. In the midst of the tumult of rejoicings yesterday there was an object occasionally to be seen which might have qualified what an orator called the "ecstatic happiness" of the people. It was a gaunt, broken-down looking man, clad in ragged and dirty gray, almost shoeless, and with his flesh hardly covered, with the unfailing traces of pain and suffering stamped upon his face. This man was a rebel soldier—a "Johnny reb," as they playfully call him here, adrift in what was to him a strange land, and he knew that in his own home there were no rejoicings and scarcely any left to rejoice. I must repeat that I believe a kindly feeling exists here towards the Southern people, and that during the whole of yesterday—and I was out of doors sixteen hours—I did not hear a single harsh word used towards them. Those who win may laugh, and the rebel soldier, as he slunk about from street to street yesterday, as one who had no part in the show, knew too well that he was not among the winners.

The tolling of the fire bell during the afternoon of the 3rd was a sign that the festivities had already begun. One of the morning journals says that the people "went off at half-cock," and this is a true though homely way of expressing their condition. Broadway was ablaze with flags. The great Barnum, who is still dear to the common run of sight-seers, had somehow managed to get two whales into his house in time to celebrate the day. On such an occasion, what was chiefly wanted for the country patriot to admire was something big, something which should be on a scale worthy of the day and the nation. A whale came the, nearest to the desired article, and hence there was a mob round Barnum's all day. Outside his show he has a large representation of Mr. Davis flying in his wife's petticoat from the Federal soldiers, a picture conceived in that magnanimous spirit towards a fallen foe which the "Barnums,"—and they only—are fond of exhibiting. There are no pleasure-gardens in New York and nothing corresponding to the Crystal Palace; but the banks of the Hudson are very charming, as all the world knows, and here and there upon them the constant lager beer saloon has been built, and crowds of people flocked to them. The theatres were open, and such of the actors as had the tact to introduce allusions to the day were very popular. A lady who was playing the part of a servant in one of the plays, and was reminded by her mistress that she was only a servant, lifted her hands towards Heaven and cried, in a pathetic voice, "Are we not equal in the sight of God?" Such passages as this were received with immense applause. The chief mode of expressing the popular pleasure was by means of pistols and fireworks. The reports of these articles never ceased during twenty-four hours. Fires broke out in every direction, and the clang of the bell calling engines made a suggestive accompaniment to the din of firearms and the crackers. In one street the firemen quarrelled, assailed each other with knives and pistols, and two of them were shot. A string of persons who had injured themselves by letting off pistols were carried to the hospitals. Such accidents are inevitable, and the only wonder is that more do not happen. Apart from this noise and uproar, a quieter mob could scarcely be found in any part of the world than that which swarmed the two great streets of New York yesterday. A stronger contrast to a London mob could not be imagined. They walked up and down without showing the least active sign of interest in anything whatever. About 8000 troops marched past them, and, with the exception of two regiments, they were allowed to pass in perfect silence. Even when the people cheered these regiments it was a faint-hearted sort of cheer, which seemed to be choked in the middle. But the crowd yesterday—and people say that American crowds are always the same in this respect—did not seem to have the spirit to cheer at all. They followed the military procession as if they were performing a duty to their country, and a stranger might have supposed that each man had some heavy care of State upon his head. Even the boys fired off their pistols with a look of settled and preternatural melancholy upon their faces. It was the same at night in the streets when the fire works were being exhibited. In a London mob there would have been a buzz of conversation and laughing, and abundance of "chaff." Nothing whatever of the kind was going on in New York. "The dog" got in the line of procession, and was permitted to wander in peace where he listed. Except for the incessant report of pistols and fireworks, a man might have shut his eyes and not known that another human being stood in the same street with him. This was not all because people attached any peculiar solemnity to the day on account of peace; the oldest residents here concur in saying that it is the invariable habit of an American mob. One gentleman attributed it to the influence of the Teutonic element in the town. When it is remembered that there are 120,000 Germans in New York, and that it thus ranks as the third German city in the world, it will be clear that there is force as well as ingenuity in this suggestion. The Welsh, again, are a stolid people, and there are a good many of them here. They have a paper printed in their own language, and two Welsh churches. The Germans have two daily papers, several musical societies, suburban gardens, and saloons without number. As to the Irish, they easily accommodate themselves to the customs of the country, and get drunk quietly.

This absence of enthusiasm has so displeased many of the regiments who touch at New York on their way home before being paid off that they refused to take part in yesterday's celebrations. People who have not been in America during or since the war must not suppose that the United States' soldier is a magnificent looking being. A dark blue jacket, light blue trousers, both much worn and frayed, with a wide-awake, an old straw hat, or even a common black hat, for the head,—this makes up the uniform. Some of the regiments which turned out yesterday looked neat and clean, but they had not been to the war. The men who saw active service bear every sign of having done hard work; the majority of them are almost the hue of the "coloured gentleman" who follows obediently behind the regiment with a pail of iced water, and who has cost this country so dear. I saw the Irish Brigade enter the city on Monday afternoon, and never outside Coventry was witnessed a more motley band. One man had a rusty black hat on, long since worn and trodden out of shape; another's elbows peeped through his jacket. An entire pair of shoes could scarcely have been made out of the leather which the whole number had on their feet. Their appearance would have shocked any European general, but they have seen much hard fighting, and it is the only regiment which was cheered yesterday in the procession. The brigade left New York 2500 strong; it returns with 500 men, very few of whom were on the original muster roll. Every day regiments which left 1000 strong come back with 200 or 300 men or less, and it is most unusual to find one with half its original number. The remnants come into New York unregarded and unnoticed. Perhaps the people do not remember, when they see these men marching through the streets, in what actions they have been engaged, but they might safely assume that all have fought well and bravely, and that a little praise would not be ill-bestowed. They are paid off, and return to their homes quietly and in good order. It is remarkable how rapidly they are reabsorbed into the working population. The United States will have no difficulty in getting rid of its army. In this country, where every man's labour is certain to find a ready market, the pursuit which was dropped four years ago can be resumed to-day without impediment. It is not as with a land in which every profession and every trade is overcrowded, and where, consequently, a man can only keep his place by remaining in it. The disbanded soldiers simply pick up the threads which they let fall three or four years ago. There is always plenty of work for them. Those I have seen here are generally fine men, the most soldierly looking among them being undoubtedly the native born American. According to official statistics, the tallest men in the army came from Michigan and Vermont. Ohio and Minnesota were next. The shortest men came from New York and Delaware. The majority of them are very young. They march badly, having, in fact, had more fighting than drill. The cavalry which joined in the procession yesterday made a very respectable appearance, especially when it is considered how short a time it has taken to form them. "It used to be thought," said a general to me yesterday, who had been with the army of the Potomac throughout the war, "that ten years were required to form a light brigade. I have seen as good an one as any officer need wish to command organised in three years." The apparent apathy of the people towards the army is not to be construed into indifference. They are in reality very proud of it—so proud of it that they are sometimes not slow in expressing their belief that no European Power could stand against it. It is an unpleasant thing to say, but they are always saying it, and they say it in very harsh fashion. If such sentiments were confined to the speeches made on the Fourth by "orators," it would be a matter of little concern. But when talk of the Alabama comes up, they now and then lie a little deeper than this.

Besides this military display, which was interesting and successful, there was no official organisation for the celebration of the Fourth. The people were left to do as they pleased, and a great many of them judiciously spent the day in trips up the beautiful Hudson, or out to sea as far as Sandy Hook. One reads strange stories in to-day's papers how that "Old Tammany" celebrated the occasion, of meetings in the "wigwam," of the Grand Sachem, and of the chieftains. I was not fortunate enough to see this sight, and it is an open question whether the Grand Sachem is a human being or merely something fit to eat. I can only say that there was no excitement about him in the streets, and that whatever he and the Chieftains did produced no impression upon the mob. I also saw an announcement that "Old Trinity" was to chime, among other tunes, "Yankee Doodle" and "Had I a heart." It is very likely Old Trinity did it, but the people were all at the other end of the town. They continued their staid and sober walk through the streets until evening, when they made their way, with unchangeable gravity, to the appointed places for the show of fireworks. When these were all burnt a shower of rain fell, and in an incredibly short time the streets were quite clear. I walked a short distance up Broadway at 11 o'clock and found it as empty as Bond-street at the same hour on Sunday night. The fire-bell was still clanging, but by this time the firemen had given over shooting each other, and were putting out the various burning houses. By this time, too, the Eagle had done screaming, and as I read in a daily journal, a pang of ill-omen must have shot through "the cowed and terrified British lion."

Although this commemoration has its ludicrous side, and although it is difficult to describe it without appearing to cast ridicule upon it, there can be no doubt that the minds of the thoughtful men in this country are much moved by the circumstances under which the anniversary has returned. The boisterous exultation of the crowd tones down with them into deep gratitude for the safe and secure way in which the nation has ridden through the storm. Commercial men of high standing here express their surprise that the trade and revenue of England have made such immense strides during the war. They are still more astonished at the progress made by their own country during the same time. Although, according to their own estimates, between three and four millions of men have been withdrawn from agriculture and manufactures, they have scarcely been missed. This is partly ascribed to the universal application of machinery, in all forms and to all purposes, and partly to the constant flow of emigration to these shores. In three recent days, for instance, 6200 emigrants arrived. But, whatever may be the cause, the fact is certain that the material prosperity of the country seems in nowise diminished. In the West one new State—Nevada—has been added to the Union during the war, and the progress made generally in the Mississippi valley is simply incredible. Minnesota, the furthermost State but one in the West, is fast approaching the first rank. It has its schools and its churches, and the rough pioneers of civilisation in those splendid wastes have also the advantage among them of a bishop who knows enough of England to discourage that wild prejudice against it which doubtless prevails among certain classes in America. Enlightened Americans confess that they had themselves no idea of the extent of their resources until this war had tested them. They look forward with boundless confidence and hope to the future of their country, and they affirm that when the South has been reorganised, and commerce flows once more freely in its former channels, there will be a determination throughout the land to pay the debt. I have, it is true, heard this disputed, and in a manner that may best be discussed at a future opportunity; but the Administration is resolved upon its course, and the best men in the country are of the same mind. No one can deny the present prosperity of the North. It is held that Northern capital will wipe out every trace of the war in five years, even in the South, and that the introduction of another form of industry will develop in the now desolate States a prosperity which they have never yet known.

THE HIGH PRICE OF MEAT.

(From the London Observer, July 16.)

THE price of meat has reached a point which may fairly be termed alarming, and which makes it almost inaccessible to a considerable portion of the middle and working classes. Nor is there any very strong hope that this evil will be remedied for some time to come, for, according to the most trustworthy calculations, meat is more likely to become dearer than cheaper, and the forthcoming winter may possibly witness what may be justly termed a famine price for it. There are several causes which have contributed to bring about this untoward state of things. First and foremost is the severe drought of last year; secondly, the increased demand mainly arising from the improved condition of the working classes; and thirdly, the disease amongst the cattle, which has been more prevalent than is acknowledged, and which has carried off a great many head of oxen, especially milch cows. The main cause of the present scarcity of meat was, no doubt, the drought of last year, which was more destructive in its results than is generally recognised. The young stock which would have been gradually brought forward, according to the requirements of the markets, to satisfy the ordinary demand, were hurried to the slaughter-house long before they were really worth slaughtering. The owners of this stock, in a majority of cases, had no other alternative. It was better to get something for the stock when young, than stand the chance of losing it by starvation before it could become old. During the last autumn, the great towns of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and other large populations in the north, had an abundance of young calf-meat, for it was unworthy the name of veal; but this arose from the circumstance that the greater number of these half-formed and scarcely-developed animals were disposed of for as many shillings as they would have fetched pounds had there been food for enabling them to approach maturity.

The great northern cities must, therefore, feel the effects of the scarcity of stock quite as much as we do in the south, for the source whence they principally draw their supplies suffered to as great an extent last year as did ours in this country. The fine grazing districts of Ireland severely felt the drought; and the Queen's County, Meath, and Westmeath fell off in their feeding quality to as great an extent as did Northamptonshire, Leicestershire, and Warwickshire, the great midland grazing districts of this country. In ordinary seasons young stock are bought up by dealers in the north of England and sent over to Ireland to be fed up for our northern markets; hence may be seen droves of this stock landed on Dublin quay weekly and sent down to the counties just mentioned to be fed. When fat this stock mostly returns to England, and is mainly instrumental in making up the supplies which the great markets of our northern industrial hives stand in need of. The last year of drought, however, materially interfered with this state of things, and it will be some time before the normal condition of supply and demand in the north as elsewhere, will resume its natural state. The metropolitan markets during the past week showed no signs of giving way, though the supply was quite equal to what it was in preceding years during the same week; indeed, in some instances, it was much larger, for our dealers have for some time been scouring the continent in every direction, and there is scarcely a beast-rearing district in that quarter but has been put under requisition to augment our supplies. We cannot, however, say much for the quality, though the quantity has been increased; and if we cannot get beasts in first-class condition we must put up with what we can get. The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 17,053 head, while in the corresponding week of 1864 they were 10,250, and in 1862 the number only reached 7977. These were mostly of a middling condition. The arrivals of stock from our own grazing districts were exceedingly limited. For good and prime beasts the demand ruled steady, and in some instances prices had an upward tendency. The best Scots and crosses realised 4s. 4d. per 8lb. A few very superior Scots were sold at 5s. 2d. per 8lb. The Norfolk season is now over; but from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, there were 1200 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 600, various breeds; from Scotland, 229 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 50 oxen and heifers. The show of English sheep was limited, a moiety of the total supply being drawn from abroad. The latter were in fair average condition. Downs, half-breds, Lincolns, and Leicesters, moved off steadily on rather high terms. Inferior sheep were not in great demand, and they were at recent rates. The top figure for mutton was 6s. per 8lb. Lambs sold slowly at from 6s. to 7s. 4d. per 8lb., the supply being moderate. Calves sold at a slightly advanced price, the highest quotation being 5s. 2d. per 8lb. Pigs went off slowly, yet prices were maintained. The principal rise in the price of meat is in mutton, which has advanced in some instances as much as 1s. per stone in the wool; and as mutton enters more largely into consumption than any other kind of meat, its present high price therefore must press with great severity upon the large consuming classes. Lamb has not advanced in the same proportion; but all kinds of beef have sensibly felt the effect of the rise in mutton. The question naturally arises—how can these periodical calamities be best guarded against, if they cannot indeed be entirely obviated? This question is not easily answered, though practical minds of a high order of information are gradually arriving at a solution of it. The inference is simple enough; it may be condensed into a single phrase—judicious cultivation—which implies a thorough knowledge of the nature of the soil, and the requirements for deriving from it the maximum of production. This has become an absolute necessity for the population of this country. Through its industrial activity, it is almost daily outstripping the means of production; and were it not for foreign supplies, though limited, the people must starve, or at least live at famine prices, which is nearly the same thing.

(From the Manchester Guardian, July 18.)

The age at which sheep and oxen are slaughtered is very much earlier than it was even twenty years ago, and it is the rapidity with which cross-breeds reach a comparative maturity that forms their chief recommendation. Indeed, so intent have breeders been upon manufacturing meat for the million, that there is some apprehension that the virtue of blood has rather been ignored, and that a deterioration has been brought about in the character of the stock from which it may be long before it quite recovers. It is estimated that 2,000,000 head of horned cattle find their way every year down the throats of Englishmen. London alone swallows its 280,000 oxen, 30,000 calves, 1,530,000 sheep, and 30,000 swine; and the total value of the flesh annually imported into the metropolis, dead and alive, must be more than £14,000,000. Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, and the other large towns of the kingdom consume in like proportion. In order to keep pace with this tremendous demand, not only is stock killed for the table at an earlier age than formerly, not only is every part of the country ransacked for the supplies required by the chief centres of population, but many parts of Europe are laid under contribution. The rich marshes of Holland have, on our account, been converted into breeding grounds for butchers' meat, instead of pasture for milch kine; and we have forestalled Hamburg in the supplies of beef which she drew from Jutland. Belgium, Prussia, and other countries also minister to our voracious appetite, and the number of foreign cattle that enters our markets is continually increasing. Yet, in spite of all this, meat is becoming so dear that it bids fair before long to be a luxury above the reach, for regular use, of the working classes, and even of some sections of the middle class. Referring to Arthur Young's account of prices in 1770, we find that bread was then 1½d. per pound, the same as it is now. Meat was 3d. per pound, which is at present 8d. and 1s.; butter has risen from 3d. to 1s. 3d.; and wool has trebled in value. Bread, considering its improved quality, is, thanks to free trade, cheaper than it used to be, for the vast granaries of Chicago and Odessa are open to us. Of meat we produce twice as much as at the end of the last century; we import largely, and yet it is three or four times as dear as in our grandfather's time. The best meat costs 8d. per pound, wholesale, in the London cattle market, and even a very inferior quality is 5d. and 6d. Mutton is equally dear. The main cause of this, then, is the enormously increased demand; but in the drought which diminishes the stock of fodder last year, and which threatens to recur, is an exceptional reason applicable to the present time.

No doubt there is a half truth in the resolution of the workmen of Worcester. As a temporary measure, to abstain from meat would, doubtless, have its effect on prices; but, as soon as the old rate of consumption was renewed, the tariff would again rise. It is certainly worth while considering whether in many families flesh food does not form too large an element of diet. The Welsh quarrymen maintain their strength on bread and cheese, with comparatively rare allowances of meat; and the hardy mountaineers of the Tyrol subsist from one end of the year to the other almost exclusively on flour and lard. There is a prejudice against fish among the lower orders which should be abated, and vegetarianism might be more practised, without detriment to health, if care were taken to add a due proportion of animal fat or butter. Again, there is the *charqui*, which has, unhappily, got a bad name, but which, if properly preserved and judiciously dressed, might be an important contribution to the poor man's table. We do not doubt that in time agricultural enterprise will meet the heavy demands for flesh food now made upon it, and that a higher quality of stock will also reach us from abroad. A great revolution is evidently impending in British farming, and the manufacture of meat is destined to be its chief object, rather than the production of bread. This does not mean, as some suppose, that the fields are all to be converted into pasture; for, by judicious cropping, a larger quantity of stock can be maintained on arable than on pasture land. Meanwhile, however, it is absurd to cry out against the breeders and butchers, though it may be sensible enough to see whether we cannot get on with less solid meat.

(From the Morning Post, July 19.)

In common with a good number of those who had thought over the matter, we were disposed to augur well for the prospects of South American sun-dried beef; but it did not do, and could not have done, the condition in which it arrived here—the bulk regarded—being too unsatisfactory. Had the *charqui* only been wholesome, we believe the peculiarity of its appearance, and the special mode of cookery it needs, would not have been insuperable bars to its British adoption; but the bulk of it was so very bad that we fancy the character of *charqui* is irretrievably lost, and that the first importation of American meat, if at all, must be under some uncondemned form, if Englishmen—hungry though they be in the presence of home-grown meat at its present figure—can be got to adopt it. A few days ago we gave publicity to a scheme just initiated, whereby it is proposed to import raw meat from any region, however distant, without subjecting it to any change, whether by salting or otherwise; and in regard to that or any other scheme of parallel aim, we can only wish success. The process immediately under notice consists in abstracting ordinary atmospheric air from a vessel into which meat has been packed, and substituting for the atmosphere a mixture of the two gases, nitrogen and sulphurous acid, the latter being the gas generated when sulphur is burned, as well as the result of many other processes. Pronouncing hypothetically—the immediate case of meat preservation regarded—but still from a knowledge of the general preservative effect of the two gases, more especially the sulphurous acid, our difficulty is not to believe that raw meat might not be preserved as testified, but to imagine vessels of storage unacted upon by sulphurous acid. Iron would be out of the question: copper and zinc equally. Tin plate would not do, having regard to its iron body. Pewter and tin, we apprehend, would be too expensive; and lead might not be free from objections. The projectors of the scheme exhibited a piece of raw meat in a glass case; but the use of glass as a material, on the working scale, can hardly, we apprehend, be contemplated. We make these remarks actuated by the sincere desire that the process, or one of equal purport, shall accomplish what its promoters set forth, without let or hinderance. We should be sorry to have any failure attend the first practical working of a scheme so useful as one for the cheapening of animal food, and to that end we would suggest the advisability of another demonstration, of which the animal food supply should be intrinsic, not extrinsic. In the present weather, a period of a few weeks would be accepted by public opinion as amply competent to test the preservative efficiency of the gaseous process; and if the viands turned out manifested, when cooked, no traces of a sulphurous taste or smell, then we are sure that *ipso facto* would be disposed of an objection that the public, rightly or wrongly, would assume. Whether through the application of this or some other process, we are strong of hope that the problem of turning to account the meat superfluity of such regions as Australia and South America will be solved at no far distant period. Even though all other resources should fail, there would remain pemmican and canister preservation, Liebig's meat essence, and the process of arterial injection; all available towards the abatement, in some degree, of that dearth of animal food, the result of which, if prolonged, will be something more than discomfort. The fact is not more clearly established that the work to be accomplished by a steam-engine bears a numerical ratio to the coal consumed in its furnace than that the work to be accomplished by the muscular effort—nay, the brain—the nervous centre of man—stands in the inevitable relation to the vital power made available by the stomach, through the digestion of good food. It is a common remark made by contractors executing works abroad that if the British navvy eats more than the Italian or Spaniard, he works proportionately. The human body is but a machine after all, amenable to the well-established laws of force equivalents. It would be an evil day when the Englishman should have to go without his cherished beef.

TAXATION AND GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.

THE principle of self-taxation lies at the foundation of all national freedom. How jealously it has been guarded by the English every reader of our history is aware. Of somewhat later growth, but nevertheless long ago universally recognised amongst us, is the theory of equality of taxation, or of all ranks contributing in equitable proportions to the national assessment, instead of the existence of privileged classes on whom few or no taxes were levied. It is beyond the scope and limits of this treatise to dwell on the unhappy condition of the subjects of more despotic Governments, where a large proportion of the higher ranks, themselves contributing nothing, prey upon the middle and working classes, who bear the whole weight of the taxes, but have no control over the amount of those imposts, the mode in which they are levied, or the payments to which they are applied. Precarious, indeed, must be the prosperity of those peoples without any protection against the ruinous effects of oppressive taxation, save in the remote chance of a continuous succession of wise and benevolent rulers. A complete history of taxation, properly illustrating its influence upon the destinies of different countries at various periods, would be at once an interesting commentary on the true principles of political economy, and the most complete evidence of their truth.

About theoretic perfection in the system of taxation there is at the present day no dispute, as far as abstract principles are concerned, though much difference of opinion frequently arises as to the application of these principles in particular cases. Nobody denies that the amount raised should not exceed the actual requirements of a good Government for expenditure beneficial to the State, or that this amount should be so levied as to procure the required sum with the least possible payment or sacrifice on the part of the subject. But in the discussion as to any particular tax, it is curious to see how these principles are appealed to with equal confidence on both sides of the question—by those who admit and those who deny the necessity of the impost sought to be levied, and by those who contend that the proposed mode of raising the required amount is the best possible under all circumstances, or argue, on the other hand, that the proposed tax is the very worst that could be selected. We fear our readers would rather be confused than aided in forming any correct conclusion by the arguments often used on both sides in cases of this kind. They will, however, be guided by carefully considering the leading rules which should regulate each particular application of the principles as to which all are agreed.

The forms which taxation has assumed at different periods of past times are so manifold and various that it would be a hopeless attempt to pass each in review and select those best suited to the present state of society. It would be almost impossible to devise any mode of raising money from the subject which has not been resorted to at one period or another. Many of these may at once be dismissed, as bearing their own condemnation in their mere titles, and long since abandoned, with no chance of their being again brought forward. The sale of offices, dignities, pardons, or oppressive powers,—the granting of monopolies, licenses, charters, privileges, &c.,—lotteries, forced loans, or gifts (by a bitter satire termed *benevolences*), fines, or commutations of penalties, &c., are now viewed as sources of revenue wholly repugnant to all principles of good government and to the equal liberties of Englishmen. Some traces of the licensing system are yet retained, and the sale of commissions in the army still exists, though with no direct profit to the Government. But these last relics of time-worn abuses cannot, it may with confidence be asserted, endure much longer.

The people who vote their own taxes practically control all Government expenditure; for they have the power of refusing supplies when the public money is wasted or applied to purposes of which they do not approve. But even in our own Parliament, where all items of expenditure are fully considered in detail, this control is very imperfectly and capriciously exercised. The mass of figures to be examined, and the immense knowledge requisite to pass any sound judgment upon the various matters under review, repel all but the most determined members of the House of Commons, often leaving the Ministers almost wholly unchecked in voting the public money. And when the members do interfere, it is too often unhappily in the wrong direction. Caprice, faction, temper, the weariness of the House, &c., not unfrequently regulate the opposition. It often seems, as if under some sense of their total incapacity to decide between proper and improper expenditure, the House of Commons, which should be the guardian of the public purse, follows, what is colloquially called, *'the rule of thumb.'* They let items of regular occurrence pass unquestioned, however objectionable, and sturdily oppose whatever appears for the first time, however useful in purpose or reasonable and necessary may be the grant asked for. This is much to be lamented. All Governments, even the best, need intelligent and continual revision. Jobbery, routine, waste, and inefficiency, under one form or another, are the chronic infirmities of all public offices. However much may be attempted by good Ministers in the way of correction, the absolute necessity of facing the ordeal of the House of Commons is the only thoroughly efficient corrector of abuses and agent of real reforms. Therefore, constituencies should keep a continual watch on the representatives they send to Parliament, and only choose and retain members who ably and industriously discharge this most important duty of revising the public expenditure. The senseless opposition to outlay really required for some important object is perhaps even more prejudical than the remissness which allows to pass what ought to be objected to. Weighed down as they are by the engrossing cares of office, it is an immense exertion for Ministers to bring forward or support any innovation purely and unselfishly for the public good. Instead of being thwarted and discouraged they need all the aid that can be given to them whenever they attempt to do so.

It has sometimes been argued that Government expenditure, being principally payment for goods or service, is little or no drawback upon the increase of national wealth, as it repays itself in the employment given and the manufactures and produce purchased. This is a grave error,—a rag of the false reasoning of the exploded balance of trade theory, already noticed. The employment of men and purchase of commodities increase wealth only when they are profitable, and supply further means of augmenting the capital of the country. It may be true that the expenditure in this country by Government of the revenue raised by taxation is not so heavy continual a burthen upon the produce of industry, as if the same sum were sent as tribute to a foreign land. But this is all we can say; in either case, whether the money is spent at home or sent abroad, the only national profit is the benefit the Government confers in return for the revenue it receives by the proper discharge of its important duties. No expenditure by Government can add to the capital of the country as would the money raised by taxation, if retained by the people and husbanded with the rest of their property. The parties employed by and working for Government, though they make profit by such work and employment, themselves pay taxes. And these taxes—a deduction from the income or capital of all who pay them, however employed, must be viewed economically as the necessary payment for good government, only nationally advantageous when the best Government service on the cheapest terms is secured by such payment; or when, as in all other transactions, the payer gets the fullest value for his money. When the point is passed, either by excess of taxation or by defect of good service obtained in return, the country is poorer by all such excessive or useless payment, and were such excess and inefficiency carried far enough would in the end come to poverty and ruin, even although every penny raised were spent in salaries, wages, and contracts. Indeed, such encouragement as public offices give to the labour-market, trade, and manufactures of our country quite as often does harm as good when viewed by itself. The standard of efficient service, which in private enterprise is kept up to the mark by the powerful influence of self-interest and competition, is often injuriously lowered by the lax and negligent routine of public offices. Contracts, from want of proper supervision, the ignorance of Government officials, and tendency to carelessness in managing business where the public pays for all errors, often positively injure sound healthy trade by encouraging a slovenly bad execution of orders which could never exist in dealing with customers, who themselves depend for profit on doing their own business well, and will therefore take good care that they secure upon fair terms the best that the market can furnish.

The limits of this treatise only permit a very hasty glance at the great feature of Government expenditure in these later times—the borrowing system. Though there is no novelty in this, for all Governments in all ages have resorted to loans, yet this system of national debt first grew to its present giant proportions and took its place as a regular institution of public finance at the beginning of the present century, when war raged for some twenty years over the continent of Europe upon a scale before unparalleled. Dealing in the public funds or stocks—*i. e.* the loans to our own and foreign Governments, then became, and has since continued, a regular branch of the trading in capital in our country. Our own national debt was readily increased, whilst the wealth of England was also increasing. The wars in which the Government of those days engaged being popular, money to carry them on was lent freely; until the total borrowing reached an amount hitherto unheard of. When the fever and excitement of the contest subsided on the return of peace, it was found that the interest of the debt thus created was a burthen the country could hardly endure, and all idea of ever paying the principal was almost universally thought to be chimerical. Our country suffered severely from the first collapse after the end of these wars, and for some years there was much misery and discontent amongst the lower classes. Yet all this while the capital of the country was gradually increasing, from the energy and skill of our men of business, and the abundant national resources we possess, so that day by day the country recovered prosperity, and was better able to sustain our heavy load of taxation. Since the abandonment of the protective system and the removal of all restrictions on trade, our growth in wealth has been so rapid, that the mass of the people have, on the whole, been prosperous to a degree before unknown, and no sane man now fears our national ruin or bankruptcy.

This continual improvement in the resources of the country, aided by a more judicious system of taxation, has enabled the immense revenue now raised to be levied with comparative ease to the people. Advantage has judiciously been taken from time to time of the prosperous condition of our finances, to lighten the burthen of the interest of the debt, by paying off a portion and replacing the amount by fresh loans at a lower rate. But the whole of this saving, though considerable, has been absorbed by the steadily increasing public expenditure in every department. Much of this increase arises from the enlarged demands of our rapidly growing population, and from many objects of national utility being now pursued at the public expense, for which the less enlightened administrations of former days made no provision. But the chief weight is caused by an expensive anomaly of our times. All the leading nations of Europe have lately raised their military establishments to the full proportions of the scale of actual war—thus making peace expensive to a degree before unheard of. The extent to which we have been forced in self-defence to follow this unwise system, and the consequent sacrifices it entails on our country, are of sufficient importance to demand consideration in a separate chapter. One healthy feature is our increasing determination to resist the fatal facility of resorting to fresh loans on every occasion of extra expenditure, and to make energetic efforts to bear the burthen at once by increased taxation instead of throwing it upon posterity. This is the proper course, for history teaches us that such additions to national debts are permanent; the resolution to pay them off by instalments being almost invariably broken sooner or later; some emergency or other always arising to absorb the funds set aside for this purpose.

It has been matter of frequent debate, whether it would ever be possible to pay off our immense national debt; and many schemes have been proposed for this purpose, most of which are merely fanciful and impossible. Keeping the wise resolution above noticed, to avoid all increase, we may safely adjourn the question of paying off the principal to a future time; as the continual growth of the capital of the country increases, from day to day, our power of dealing with the debt in any way that ultimately may appear desirable, and meantime the Funds, as before noticed, are almost a national necessity, in providing a secure investment with a fixed interest. It is true that the rate of this interest is comparatively low, which often tempts unwise persons to seek higher returns from other hazardous investments. The worst forms of these, viz. foreign loans, will, it may be hoped, henceforth find but few foolish enough to embark in them. Heavy losses and bitter experience have too convincingly proved that the high interest they offer is almost always a fatal lure. Few indeed have been the instances where States that have been large borrowers on these ruinous terms have not in the end come to national bankruptcy—non-payment or repudiation of their debts. One attendant evil of the existence of our Funds is the facility they afford for continual gambling in speculations on their daily fluctuations. This is every way unhealthy business—in many respects far from favourable to the morality of trade. However, it is some consolation to reflect, that our Stock Exchange is far more honourably conducted than that of any other country; and that the same kind of speculation would doubtless be reproduced in some other form, even if what are called Stocks were annihilated to-morrow by paying off our debt.

The pressure of the immense taxation to carry on the great wars above noticed was much increased by these taxes being levied in almost entire ignorance of their real bearing and effects. No idea had then been formed of the immense extent in which the increase of national capital, if not unwisely checked, augments the power of the people to bear heavy imposts with little or no injury or inconvenience. When a tax or duty was to be made more productive, the only expedient was to levy a higher rate. Much disappointment was expressed when, as was frequently the case, this higher rate yielded little or no increase of revenue; and at last Government began to comprehend that there was a limit beyond which raising the rates or duties on any particular thing could not successfully be carried. Their only remedy, then, was to find some fresh object of taxation. It would have been thought an utter absurdity to reduce the rate of any impost in the hope of increasing the amount it would produce. This may fairly be called the great discovery of our times, and has with complete success in many instances been judiciously practised on a wide scale. The important subjects of the incidence and effect of taxation upon the trade and industry of the country demand some enlarged consideration.

Our Parliament having the direct control over voting the supplies, the people by their representatives tax themselves. Viewed in this light, the records of English taxation are a wonderful tribute to the public spirit and patriotism of our country. History teaches us that, except under the immediate pressure of the direct danger, or in some exceptional outburst of public feeling, nations, even where the love of country is the strongest, can very rarely consent to inflict upon themselves any heavy amount of taxation. Therefore despotic Governments, having the power of raising by force whatever revenues they pleased, have again and again triumphed over representative States, which could not be induced to consent to sufficient public expenditure in time to secure safety. For the last hundred years our House of Commons has steadily proved that there is no sacrifice within the range of possibility which Englishmen will not make for great national objects.

This has been no fitful effort of party, merely pursued when one side was in power, to be reversed in their defeat. After every allowance and deduction have been made for the extent of Government influence, and the comparatively limited control possessed by the middle classes over the election of members of Par

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 5.

Telegraph (s.), 700 tons, Captain Page, from Brisbane 3rd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Cruikshank, child and servant, Miss Atkinson, Messrs E. Falkner, G. Datenery, F. Campbell, R. E. Falkner, Brown, Hardman, J. T. Neale, J. H. Neale, H. Mort, Ballernie, Wise, H. S. Hamilton, Trebolgan, Power, Tooth, and 26 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Urara (s.), 360 tons, Captain Creer, from Melbourne via Newcastle. C. and E. R. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 5.

Ægidia and Pauline, for Batavia.
Dove, for Newcastle.
St. Magnus, for Newcastle.
Kingston, for Calcutta.
City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane.
Star of the Evening (s.), for Okitiki.
Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 6.

Glorioso, for Valparaiso; Amherst, for the South Seas; Acadia, for Batavia; Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton; Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—OCTOBER 5.

Star of the Evening (s.), 142 tons, Captain Fox, for Okitiki. Passengers—Mrs. Willman and 2 children, Messrs. Hogan, Mason, Bishop, Bengon, Armstrong, Saunders, Glass, D. and J. Dawson, Davis, Call, Campbell, and 60 in the steerage.

City of Brisbane (s.), 700 tons, Captain F. C. Knight, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Gollan and child, Mr. Meillon, Master Meillon, Messrs. Milnan, Holman, C. Haughton, T. A. Johnson, Bruun, Robinson, Cuthbertson, Flannaghan, and 19 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—OCTOBER 5.

Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 7 bales wool, 62 bales hay, 175 hides, 22 boxes tobacco, 1 keg butter, 87 bags maize, 1 bag wool, 5 cases eggs, 1 horse, 5 cases eggs, 4 calves, 8 pigs, 1 coop poultry, 5 baskets prawns, and sundries; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 87 hides, 44 lambs, 13 pigs, 3 cows, 4 coops poultry, 8 cases eggs, 150 sheep, 44 bales bacon, and sundries; Elizabeth, from the Hawkesbury, with 646 bushels maize, 2 coops poultry, 17 cases eggs; Peahen, from Brisbane Water, with 8000 feet timber, 5000 laths; Walter and John, from Lake Macquarie, with 1200 feet hardwood, 5000 treenails; Hope, from Macleay River, with 1100 bushels maize; Concord, from Port Stephens, with 150 bags corn, 9 cases wax, 9 hides, 1 ton bark, 128 sides bacon, 8 cases eggs, 30 bags oysters, 13 pigs, 2 coops fowls; Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 260 tons coal; Catherine Agnes, Catherine, from Wollongong, with 153 tons coal; Petrel, Martha, Pioneer, Atlantic, from Newcastle, with 441 tons coal; Young Australian, from Jervis Bay, with 65,000 feet timber, 2 kegs butter; Coonanbara (s.), from Morpeth, with 160 trusses hay, 220 hides, 2 casks tallow, 10 bales skins, 199 sheep, 2 horses, 2 calves, 1 cow, 2 boxes eggs, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—OCTOBER 5.

William and Betsy, for the Hawkesbury; Peahen, for Brisbane Water; Fanny, for Manning River; Lady of the Lake, for Shoalhaven; Janet Dickson, Reign, Storm King, for Richmond River; Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Catherine, for Wollongong; Atlantic, Eagle, Moselle, Pioneer, Brilliant, Secret, for Newcastle; Paterson (s.), for Hunter River.

IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 5.

Telegraph (s.), from Brisbane: 11 bundles skins, O. B. Ebsworth; 2 bundles skins, H. Bett; 3 casks tallow, 79 hides, 3 bags bones, R. Binnie.

EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 5.

Star of the Evening (s.), for Okitiki: 8 packages bacon, 10 cases coffee, 10 cases hams, 9 cases eggs, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 30 cases bacon, 35 kegs butter, 200 bags flour, 20 cases pick handles, Daniell, King, and Co.; 6 cases books, J. Clarke; 9 cases eggs, R. Campbell; 9 packages bacon, 4 boxes candles, J. Charles; 20 bags maize, C. B. Bond.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR BATAVIA.—By the Acadia, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Balclutha (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Lady Young (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Susannah Cuthbert (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Souchays (s.), on Saturday, at 1 p.m.; and the Wonga Wonga (s.), at 3.30 p.m.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMERS CITY OF NEWCASTLE AND BUNGAREE AT NEWCASTLE.

YESTERDAY morning, at 5 o'clock, as the City of Newcastle was entering Newcastle harbour, she observed the steam-tug Bungaree alongside a vessel at the wharf, abreast of the red buoy, which is placed off the S.E. point of the Horseshoe Spit, at the entrance of the coal channel. The Bungaree was seen to put off, and the City of Newcastle starboarded her helm, to pass inside of her, but unfortunately the Bungaree stopped her engines, when in mid channel, and the consequence was that the City of Newcastle struck her just before the paddle on the starboard side, cutting through the sponson and covering-board, and through the side down to the water's edge. The City of Newcastle doubled up her cut-water, and started two plates about the centre of the stern, and the vessels became locked, and so remained until the tide fell, when the Bungaree grounded and filled on the outer edge of the bank, where she now lies with her decks awash. We learn that the cargo on board the City of Newcastle is uninjured, and the Paterson (s.) having been dispatched from Sydney with proper workmen immediately on receipt of the accident, no time will be lost in repairing the damage, so far as to allow of her returning to Sydney. The Bungaree is a fine tug-boat, the property of Messrs. Brown and Co., of Newcastle. The careless manner in which the steam-tugs are continually coming out of Newcastle at early dawn is causing great anxiety to the masters of steamers leaving Sydney overnight, and many instances could be adduced in which most serious accidents would have taken place but for the careful look-out kept on board the steamers bound in.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, October 5: Princess Alexandra, schooner, 51 tons, Captain Ives, for Okitiki; Lady Young (s.), 421 tons, Captain Curphey, for Moreton Bay.

The Telegraph (s.) left Brisbane at 5.30 p.m. on the 3rd instant, crossed the bar at 7 p.m., rounded Cape Moreton at 11 p.m., passed Seal Rocks at midnight on the 4th, Port Stephens at 2.30 a.m. on the 5th, entered Sydney Heads at 10 a.m, and made fast alongside the company's wharf at 10.30, making the passage from wharf to wharf in 41 hours. She had moderate variable winds and fine weather during the passage.

The Urara (s.) arrived at 5 a.m., yesterday from Melbourne via Newcastle, and will proceed to Melbourne from this port with cattle.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

October 4.—Anne Gambles, barque, 467 tons, Fisher, from Melbourne.
October 4.—Souchays (s.), M'Keller, from Sydney.
October 4.—Urara (s.), from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

October 4.—Kellermont, schooner, Gallois, for Melbourne, with 238 tons coal.
October 4.—Island City, barque, Smith, for Wallaroo, with 660 tons coal.
October 4.—Urara (s.), for Melbourne via Sydney.
October 4.—Alexandra, schooner, Evans, for Adelaide, with 377 tons coal, 604 bags maize, and 10 sides bacon.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 4.—Harriet King, Nancy, Little Pet, from Sydney.

MELANCHOLY BOAT ACCIDENT.—FOUR LIVES LOST.

About 9 o'clock on Saturday morning Captain Duff, Harbour-Master at Glenelg, having heard that a ship was aground near the rocks at Marino, telegraphed to the Port for a steamer to render immediate assistance, and then manned Mr. Flood's boat, in which he at once sailed to the distressed vessel, making the run of six miles, with a fair wind, in three-quarters of an hour. His boat's crew consisted of Richard Barber, Mark Skull, William Biddle, John Gard, James Burton, and Thomas Shepherd (coxswain).

The vessel, which proved to be the Electric from London, was lying in shallow water, and in dangerous proximity to the rocks half way between Marino and Field's River.

Mr. Woolnough, the pilot, was in charge; Captain Douglas had gone ashore in the Secret cutter to obtain steam assistance. He was unaware, of course, that Captain Duff had already taken the necessary steps for that purpose, and it seems that the Secret and the shore boat passed about half-way, the occupants of neither knowing who was in the other.

About the same time that Captain Duff left Glenelg, the Hon. Mr. Strangways rode across to Marino for the purpose of ascertaining the name of the vessel, and with a view to forwarding any measures that the exigency of the case might require. He had arranged with the boat's crew that they should give him the earliest possible information, and accordingly, as soon as Captain Duff went aboard, they landed and communicated with Mr. Strangways, who, as there was no other boat available at Glenelg, recommended them to return to the jetty, in order that means should not be wanting of communicating with the Electric, in event of any difficulty arising about a steamer. They pulled off to the ship and mentioned this to Captain Duff, but he would not allow them to leave before the arrival of the steamer. They therefore hung on with great difficulty, and on the Eleanor's reaching the spot, pulled to her, by Captain Duff's direction, and requested the captain of the steamer to take off the immigrant women and children.

At this time the sea was very high, and the position of the boat was becoming dangerous. The men, therefore, as soon as the steamer had the Electric fairly in tow, and was beginning to move with her, determined to seek their own safety by pulling at once for the jetty or the sandy beach, hoping at least to clear the rocks before getting ashore.

They had furled their sail, the wind being contrary, and were pulling five oars and a steer oar. They had made about half-a-mile from the ship, when "a tremendous sea came rolling in towards them like a wall" (we quote the words of one of the survivors). It broke into the boat and "was too much for her." Evidently this mighty wave cleared away part of the timbers, for the boat filled quickly, defied all attempts at bailing, settled down, and then turned bottom upwards. All the men were thrown into the sea, and Shepherd, the coxswain, received a violent blow in the chest from the steer oar. They all rallied, however, and clung to the keel, but kept their hold with difficulty, and were several times shaken off as the boat "rolled over and over like a cask." They were then about two miles from the shore, and opposite the worst part of the rocks, a little before Marino. Burton succeeded at last in somewhat steadying the boat by keeping the mast and one of the oars across it; but Shepherd, in collecting some other oars, drifted away from the boat, and was unable to regain it. Burton endeavoured to hand him an oar, and to tow him back, but could not manage it. The wind was still very high, and the poor fellows saw the ship pass them. They made what efforts they could to hail it, but without effect. Thus hanging on for their lives, they drifted for about an hour, and reached within a mile of the rocks, when a heavy sea knocked them off. They all regained the boat, but Barber and Skull dropped off again almost immediately, and both apparently senseless. Skull had been groaning for some time before, and Barber had shown signs of fatigue. Biddle and Gard held on, but neither of them spoke. At one time Biddle seemed to be losing his hold, and caught at Burton. Burton begged him to let go, saying that "if he clutched him they would both be drowned." He also endeavoured to encourage him by directing his attention to a number of people who were collecting on the rocks, who evidently saw them. Biddle complied with his request, letting him go, and hanging on to the boat; but did not seem able to speak. In this way they still drifted slowly in, the sea continually breaking over them, till they ran against the rocks. At that time Burton, Biddle, and Gard were hanging on to the boat, and Shepherd was about 100 yards behind, supported by two or three oars. As the boat ran against the rocks the mast and the oar which Burton had held across it were unshipped, and he lost the former, Biddle catching at the latter. Burton then struck out, and endeavoured to save himself by swimming. He was driven over one of the rocks, received some injuries on both his legs, and then was thrown back into the sea.

Meanwhile some twenty or thirty persons were watching on the rocks, anxious but utterly powerless to render assistance. They had ropes with them, but none had skill or daring to use them to any purpose. At this time it happened that Mr. Phillips, brother-in-law of the Bishop of Adelaide, who had been riding on the beach with one of his pieces, joined the throng. He saw at once that lives might be saved by an act of daring which very few men would have ventured upon. Seizing a rope, and urging those on shore to hold it fast, he rode over the rocks, and, regardless of all remonstrance, dashed into the foaming surf. He first reached Burton, to whom he handed the rope, and turning his horse's head landward, succeeded by two desperate plunges in dragging him out of the water. One of the bystanders caught the rescued and almost senseless man in his arms, and the bold rider was instantly again among the waves. He threw the rope to Gard and Biddle, but they were unable to catch it, though one of them was seen to make a vain attempt. The next sea must have dashed them on the rocks, as we cannot find that they were seen again. No doubt they were much exhausted, and probably they had already received bodily injuries.

Mr. Phillips, seeing that there was still another life to be saved, again urged his horse seaward, and reached Shepherd, who was considerably farther from the rocks, supported by the oars.

In doing this, the daring horseman very nearly lost his own life, for he was breast-deep in the water, and his horse with difficulty retained its footing. But he succeeded in the bold attempt—Shepherd caught the bight of the rope, Mr. Phillips still holding one end, the other being with the persons on shore. Thus the second survivor was rescued, having received no other injury than that at first inflicted by the steer-oar.

In describing this courageous and most noble deed, we feel only one ground of regret, namely, that we cannot claim Mr. Phillips as a fellow-colonist. He belongs to Western Australia, and has but lately come to Adelaide on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Short. None but those who know the ragged and sharp rocks below Marino can appreciate the full extent of the risk he ran. It is a story scarcely credible. How any rider, or how any horse could have done what was really done on Saturday afternoon is a wonder. It is more than a wonder. Knowing the place as we do, we could scarcely have believed it possible had we it not upon the evidence of several eye-witnesses.

In recording such an act we feel that the language of compliment would be inappropriate. It is too high, too great a deed to warrant anything beyond the simple narrative. Neither could any honorary recognition, nor any number of gold medals form a reward to compare with the consciousness which he who achieved it will possess—that he has saved two lives at the risk of his own; and, in doing so, averted from two women the grief of widowhood, and ten children from the calamity of orphanage.

But it is sad to remember that there are still four widows and still ten orphan children. Barber was an elderly man, and an old inhabitant of Glenelg, well known and universally respected. One of his daughters is approaching womanhood, but the other is a mere child. Gard and Skull were men of about thirty years of age, and each has left three children. Biddle, though under twenty-two, had two children, and we understand that his widow is likely before long to become again a mother. The families are wholly unprovided for, except that two of them, we believe, will have claims upon the Oddfellows' Order.

It remains only to say that Burton and Shepherd experienced much kindness from the men in the Hon. Mr. Kingston's employ, who received them most hospitably, and supplied them with clothing. Mr. Beer, of Brighton, and Mr. Hall, jun., of Seacombe, are also spoken of by them with much gratitude.

Mr. Mosely, of Glenelg, accompanied by Mr. Hodges and Mr. Stevenson, drove over to Marino as soon as he heard of the accident, and conveyed the rescued men to their own homes. Both were suffering on Sunday from their bruises and rough handling, but their injuries are not serious.

On Saturday evening, and through the whole of Sunday, police constable Badman and numerous others were searching the rocks and the beach for the bodies of the deceased men, but without success. The only trace of them which has yet been found is a cap, said to have belonged to Gard.—*S. A. Register*, September 25.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—OCTOBER 4.

1 case boots, 65 cases varnish, 2 casks putty, H. Moore
24 packages lamps, 2 cases blinds, 151 packages drapery, Keep and Parsons
64 packages drapery, Young, Lark, and Bennett
13 cases clothing, 67 cases boots, J. Powell
4 cases drapery, Dalton, Brothers
15 packages slops, 11 packages woollens, 27 packages stuffs, 58 packages linens, 3 cases muslins, 62 packages cottons, 13 packages skirts, 38 packages boots, 5 cases millinery, 15 cases fancy goods, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
8 bales twine, 16 packages shipchandlery, A. B. Armstrong
7 packages grindery, Wyatt, Brothers
1 bale ticking, 5 cases furniture, J. Hill and Co.
4 puncheons rum, 10 hogsheads brandy, Brown and Co.
31 packages hats, B. Braun
118 bales cordage, A. S. Webster
758 bars iron, T. Collins
9 cases drapery, Farmer, Painter, and Pope
2 cases paper, R. Blair
1 case boots, 1 case saddlery, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
12 cases glass, J. Jacobs
4 cases hats, 28 cases vestas, 666 bars 20 bundles iron, 4 cases nails, 1 case plate, 1 case ironmongery, 24 packages drapery, 33 cases boots, 224 packages general merchandise, D. Cohen and Co.
10 cases galvanized iron, 1 cask hardware, J. Moores
1 case indiarubber, J. H. Blatchford
185 packages glass, T. Edens
13 cases confectionery, 3 crates bottles, 12 nests tubs, 6 casks crystal, 6 packages hardware, &c., Cohen and Levey
120 cases oilstores, &c., J. J. Curran
46 cases galvanized iron, 150 hogsheads beer, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.
46 packages clothing, &c., Cohen, Brothers, and Co.
84 cases boots and shoes, J. Springthorpe
16 packages oilstores, J. Macgregor
15 hogsheads 31 quarter-casks wine, 12 cases metal, 2 cases books, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
13 cases cigars, 50 cases curaçoa, 15 cases noyeau, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.
209 packages boots, 11 packages uppers, 10 packages grindery, &c., Saddington and Sons
4 cases clocks, 4 cases pills and ointment, F. Falck and Co.
10 packages drapery, &c., D. Cooper and Co.
123 packages drapery, S. Thompson and Co.
2 cases musical instruments, Elvy and Co.
4 cases books, J. J. Moore
52 cases confectionery, Caird, Paterson, and Co.
17 casks white lead, 1 bale canvas, 5 hogsheads oil, J. Green
7801 bags sugar, 198 bags coffee, 129 bags pepper, 10 cases spice, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.
4 cases hats, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.
1 case books, Sherriff and Downing
269 packages ironmongery, castings, nails, &c., J. Keep
5 cases saddlery, H. C. Brookes
82 drums caustic soda, Saunders and Co.
3 cases hats, J. Spyer
3 cases wax flowers, C. and J. Abrahams
25 packages fancy goods, Myers and Solomon
16 cases clothing, Friedmann and Co.
1 case saddletrees, 4 cases saddlery, C. Moloney
226 packages merchandise, Berens, Levi, and Seligmann
28 packages dirugs, &c., J. and E. Row
20 cases hardware, Broomfield and Whitaker
15 cases haberdashery, F. B. Palmer and Co.
81 bales wool, Molison and Black
100 cases 150 half-hogsheads vinegar, Willis, Merry, and Co.
100 half-hogsheads vinegar, Vennard and Stevens
52 casks white lead, Allan, Street, and Norton
400 packages oilstores, J. Hughes.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

October 4.—Gem, from Newcastle; Glendower, from London.

DEPARTURES.

October 4.—Envoy, for Calcutta; Victoria (s.), for Auckland Islands; Derwent (s.), for Hobart Town; Aldinga (s.), for Adelaide.

ROCKHAMPTON.

ARRIVAL.

October 4.—Boomerang (s.), from Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

OCTOBER 5.—9 a.m.

Rockhampton.	Calm.	Fine.
Brisbane	N.	Fine. Bar. 30·153. Ther. 66°
Grafton	S.E.	Fine.
Tenterfield	W.	Fine.
Armidale	N.W.	Fine, warm. Bar. 26·927. Ther. 58°
Tamworth	Calm.	Fine.
Murrurundi	N.W.	Fine.
Singleton	N.W.	Fine.
Maitland	W.	Fine.
Newcastle	N.W.	Fine. Bar. 30·094. Ther. 62·7.
Sydney	Calm.	Fine. Bar. 30·011. Ther. 66°.
South Head	N.	Fine, clear.
Penrith	Calm.	Fine.
Bathurst	Calm.	Fine. Bar. 25·104. Ther. 54°
Mudgee	Calm.	Fine.
Dubbo	Calm.	Fine.
Orange	Calm.	Fine, clear.
Young	Calm.	Very fine,
Forbes	S.E.	Fine.
Wollongong	W.	Fine.
Niama	W.	Fine.
Goulburn	W.N.W.	Fine, clear. Bar. 27·810. Ther. 61·2.
Braidwood	W.	Fine.
Araluen	N.W.	Fine.
Queanbeyan	N.W.	Fine.
Yass	N.	Fine.
Gundagai	Calm.	Fine.
Tumut	Calm.	Fine.
Albury	S.W.	Fine, cloudy. Bar. 29·401. Ther. 59°
Wagga Wagga	Calm.	Fine.
Deniliquin	S.	Fine, warm. Bar. 29·714. Ther. 62.
Hay	N.W.	Fine.
Melbourne	S.W.	light. Very fine. Bar. 30·049. Ther. 56·49.
Queenscliff	W.S.W.	moderate. Fine. Bar. 30·04. Ther.
Cape Schank	N.N.W.	Hazy. Bar. 29·17. Ther. 61· [61·75.
Cape Otway	W.S.W.	Fine. Bar. 29·674. Ther. 54·55.
Portland	W.	Very fine. Bar. 30·050. Ther. 60·46.
Guichen Bay	N.W.	light, warm. Bar. 30·331. Ther. 57·60.
Adelaide	N.N.E.	very light Bar. 29·954. Ther. 62·55.

OCTOBER. 5.—3 p.m.

Brisbane	W.	Fine.
Grafton	S.W.	Fine.
Tenterfield	W.	Fine.
Armidale	N.W.	Fine.
Tamworth	N.W.	Fine.
Murrurundi	N.W.	Very fine.
Singleton	N.W.	Fine.
Maitland	N.W.	Fine.
Newcastle	N.W., fresh.	Fine.
Penrith	N.W.	Fine, hazy.
Bathurst	W.	Warm.
Mudgee	W.	Fine.
Dubbo	W., strong.	Fine, very hot.
Orange	W.	Fine.
Young	N.W., strong.	Hot.
Forbes	S., light.	Very hot.
Wollongong	S., blowing hurricane.	Fine.
Kiama	S. strong.	Fine.
Goulburn	W., variable, squally.	Hot, fine.
Braidwood	S.W.	Fine.
Araluen	S.E.	Foggy.
Queanbeyan	W., strong.	Fine, dry, warm.
Yass	W.	Fine, hot.
Gundagai	W.	Fine.
Tumut	N.W., light.	Fine, warm.
Wagga Wagga	W.	Fine, hot.
Deniliquin	Calm.	Close day.
Hay	S.W.	Fine, warm.

SYDNEY HEADS.

TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Oct. 5. 8.30 a.m.	N.W.	Light, and hazy.
Noon.	N.W.	Ditto, and ditto.
5 p.m.	S.	Strong, cloudy and thick.

HURRICANE ON THE MANNING RIVER.—A fearful storm passed over Taree last Thursday. At first the sky was overcast and rain was expected, but in less than half-an-hour the wind ceased, the clouds disappeared, and the sun was shining as brightly as ever. Rain is much needed now to enable the farmers to get on with their ploughing.—*News*, September 30.

WE are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, and the trade, to their continuation sale of drapery, clothing, felt hats, &c., this day, at 11 o'clock, at their rooms, Pitt-street.—ADV.

BOOTS and Shoes, This Day.—We are requested by Mr. Charles Tenkle to direct the attention of the trade to his unreserved sale, this day, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

GROCERS, Merchants, and others are reminded of Mr. W. Dean's sales this day, at his Warehouse, 124 and 6 Connell streets, including the balance of the cargo of ten ex Castle How, Yuma Mathilde, &c., also Mauritius and Java sugars, hops, Chili fruits, walnuts, &c. See advertisements.—ADV.

DIARY.

1865. October	SUN. Rises.	Sets	High Water at Port Denison. Morn.	Aft.
6 | FRIDAY	5 47	6 13	8 38	9 2

MOON.—New, 20d. 2h. 33m. a.m.; Full, 5d. 8h. 3m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1865.

THE address of the CHIEF JUSTICE, deploring the loss of his late colleague, called forth a statement which, if it does not make the delay of judicial appointments responsible for his death, at least points in that direction. It has been before asserted in reference to Mr. Justice MILFORD that his life was abridged by the pressure of his judicial toils. A similar statement is now made by the CHIEF JUSTICE, and we fear on the most solid ground, concerning the death of Mr. Justice WISE. Men whose employments are incessant—who are hurried by the pressure of constantly growing business, and imperious interests that cannot be postponed—have, besides the actual weight of their duties, the harassing feeling that they are unable to overtake them, or that they may be imperfectly accomplished. There are good easy men, indeed, to whom all the world is pleasant, and who take their task, whatever it may be, on its lightest and brightest side. If they have no great store of learning or acumen, what they possess they use with delectable promptitude. If doctors, they may kill the patient; but they do not keep him long under the operation. If Judges, they pronounce a decree; but they are not heavy and pugnacious in the argument. If sailors, whenever there is a breeze, they hoist all sail without regarding the rocks, and thus, perhaps, their chances turn out to be good, and they are certainly more expeditious. Healthy and lucky men! "Much learning hath made thee mad," said once an easy-going Judge. This indeed is a rock carefully avoided by many official men of the present day. They have the guarantee of perfect sanity in their extreme moderation in all that relates to study and scholarship. There is no danger that their slumbers will be broken by being haunted with vexatious cases, whether of medicine or law. They sleep soundly when all is plague and storm and agitation around them, and are prepared when the roseate morn recalls them to the enjoyments of the table, to acquire a robust preparation for inevitable business. Whether, however, such a happy state of feeling for the individual is equally fortunate for the country whenever it has such persons to deal with, may be a question more debated. In law, particularly, the decision of a Judge, if it be erroneous, tends to prolong the irritation and cost of law—to lead to the practical defeat of righteous claims, and to finally leave nothing for those who seek justice but the bitter remembrance of the moment when they first dreamt that it might be found. On the other hand, a Judge whose mind is clear, and whose learning is correct—who has the power of seizing the facts and applying the law, not only for the parties in the cause but for all others who may be hereafter concerned establishes landmarks and guides. That there is "much Judge-made" law, so-called, is one proof of the immense importance of deliberation in those who make it. When we look into statutes as they are drawn by Legislatures, and at the methods of settling the course of justice by chapter and section, we are not by any means satisfied that as written it is clearer than much of that law which has resulted from the profound meditations of learned men in all ages, and which has constituted our system of jurisprudence. Whenever the codifying of laws shall take place, it will be found that these studies of our great men reduced to their quintessence, will furnish the rules by which society will be finally guided. But the position of a barrister and that of a Judge are in some respects very different. The barrister is instructed by his attorney, who, if an able man, will furnish not only the subject matter of the action, but suggest many of the authorities upon which the issue will be determined. When the cause has passed from the hands of counsel to that of the jury, their work is comparatively over, but throughout the whole trial the Judge must know not only what is passing, but be able to guard against any misapplication of authorities by which his view of the case could be perverted. He has then to present in such form as may best instruct the jury what they are to find, and afterwards to meet all the artifices of the Bar. When, therefore, we look at the surface work of a Judge we see only a portion, and if the business of society so accumulates as to increase lawsuits to a great extent, of course the labour of the Judges must be proportionately increased, or the suits must be postponed from term to term, and thus justice is delayed and very often defeated. It is no credit to any community that overweights any class of men whose intellectual freedom and freshness are necessary to the task they have to perform, and who are compelled to draw upon the strength of the constitution against the extravagance of labour and excess of fatigue. In some way or other there will be vengeance exacted by the outraged constitution. Body or mind, or both, will feel the repeated strain. In duties purely intellectual, like those of a Judge, it is the mind that is likely to give way. There is no doubt now that, whatever be the distribution of faculties through the organ of the brain, it is through the brain the mind operates, and that according to the pressure of business will be the risk of disease. The process of softening is so insidious and for a long time so unperceived, that it discloses itself at length only when curative means are doubtful or impossible. It was so with the late Judge WISE. No one thought less than himself that he was suffering the injury to which he succumbed. Anxious in his duty—most laborious in study—careful in preparing his judgments, he went from the Court to his rooms, and from his rooms to the Court. So passed the great proportion of his life, and so, we fear it must be added, his life was sacrificed.

What, indeed, is necessary for men who have such a strain of labour is some season of absolute relaxation and change of scene—the opportunity to throw off entirely their business and to resort to whatever may refresh and invigorate the constitution. Where there are four Judges, as in this colony now, it would be easy to so arrange the business of the Courts that three months of every year may be enjoyed by each in such relaxation. We do not place such an arrangement upon mere equity and humanity, but on public interest, and as a principle of economy. An early exhaustion of the strength of the Judges may throw them upon the pension list. The powers of life may be diseased without life being destroyed, whereas moderate labour would enable them to continue for a much longer period in the public service for the welfare of the community. We fancy that we have sometimes seen Judges so exhausted by long sittings and fatigue that they were incapable of watching with sufficient care the progress of a cause, or of charging the jury with that fulness and effect necessary for the direction of suitors. Thus, unwitting but very serious injustice may be inflicted by the exaction of enormous labour. It is quite time, indeed, that those who study the laws of the land should also give some attention to the laws of health, and attain some idea of the nature of that wonderful machine which may long last, but which is soon broken and destroyed. As it is, we have to lament the disappearance of one whose benignity and conscientiousness ensured him the public respect, while his painstaking habits and constant attention to his duties secured to the public while health lasted all that learning and integrity can give.

BY way of a little wholesome economy, one of our correspondents, identified for some years with mining enterprise, both here and in the neighbouring colony, suggests that we should get rid of the Gold Commissioners and save their salaries. We believe the late Government did reduce the number of these officials, and that without any injury to the public service, and the pruning process might perhaps be advantageously continued.

Looked at in the light of the Estimates, our gold-fields cost too much to govern. The direct revenue from them is now small, and as to the indirect revenue drawn from the diggers, it is probably not much more than would be drawn from the same class of men if they were engaged in other occupations. The addition to the escort fee has made some difference and contributed to restore the balance, but when all things are taken into account the Treasury is still out of pocket by the gold-fields.

The system of Commissioners was a natural one to be adopted at the outburst of the gold mania. A miscellaneous collection of people had to be governed, and an arbitrary authority was wanted on the spot. In course of time the authority was felt to be too arbitrary, and it was limited by instructions and regulations. The regulations that now prevail are but an attempt to put into the form of law the experience that has been gained by miners; and this being the case the question has been naturally asked whether the miners could not apply their own experience directly, without having it filtered through the central executive. Self-government is more in harmony with our political institutions than government by commissioners; and if the diggers were allowed to govern themselves, and pay the cost of it, they might be more satisfied than under a hybrid system which is neither one thing nor the other.

It has been said that if the diggers were left exclusively to their own devices they would display an extreme jealousy of capital, and pass rules unfavourable to the investment of money in machinery and large undertakings. It is exceedingly likely that they would. A tendency of that kind has already shown itself. But the evil would correct itself in course of time, as experience gradually taught its lessons.

Another objection is that, though on a prosperous gold-field there is sure to be a fair supply of good men competent to the work of local self-government, or able to control those who may be put in office; on a decaying gold-field few are left but those who are too lazy to move away, and the management drops into the hands of the worst possible class—those who try to live by office and whose trade is that of petty agitators. The proper remedy for this is to amalgamate the local management of gold-fields with the ordinary municipal district government. The absence of an effective municipal system is always creating difficulties for us, and embarrassing the action of Government. The establishment of such a system—a system which should at least embrace the whole of the settled districts, if not the whole area of the colony—would act beneficially in a great many ways. Among other things it would diminish the difficulty of dealing with the gold-fields. There is no reason why the oversight of these gold-fields should not form a part of the regular municipal duty. Gold diggers are not such extraordinary creatures as to require an *imperium in imperio*—a separate government all to themselves. They have, it is true, a separate parliamentary representation, but that is a constitutional anomaly, and the sooner it is done away with the better. Each separate industry does not want a separate administration. We do not have Commissioners to govern the coal miners, or to govern the farmers; and if we have them to deal with the squatters their function is mainly that of agents; to look after the interest of the ground landlord. The predominant industry in any district is sure to have a predominant local influence, but the district may be self-governed by a common organisation, whatever the variety of the industries it embraces. Those who had permanent interests in the locality would always have more or less weight in the local councils, and it would always be their policy to foster every branch of industry which would develop the resources or add to the wealth of the district.

If all local revenues derived from mining rights and business licenses, or even half of them, were given to municipalities, the receipts would be sufficiently looked after. At present this is much neglected. The payments are largely evaded, and then, to make up for this, an employer is sometimes heavily mulcted for having in his service a man without a license. If the license-money went into a local treasury, and were spent in local improvements, there would be less objection to pay it, and a sharper look-out to see that it was paid. It is a curious, but at the same time a noteworthy fact, pointed out by our "Wandering Reporter," that the owners of private gold-fields levy, without difficulty, a heavier license-fee than that which the Government asks for and often fails to get. And the private gold-fields have been worked, on the whole, with more system, and with less quarrelling as to conflicting rights, than the public gold-fields.

This fact naturally raises a question as to the policy of refusing to sell auriferous lands. The refusal is based upon the value of the precious metals. The value is great when the precious metals are extracted, but not so much so before extraction. The Government has spent a great deal of money, and checked a great deal of industry by looking so closely after its royalty on gold and silver. If the land had been alienated with the minerals, the revenue would not have suffered very largely. Here and there the owner of a rich patch might have made a fortune, and if he had, his success would only have stimulated adventure and industry. The poorer the gold-field, the more obviously expedient it is to lease it in sufficient areas on long tenure, or to sell it outright. Nothing but systematic treatment on a large scale will pay in such cases, and for this a considerable preliminary outlay is required.

That the country is still rich in gold is admitted by all our diggers, even by those who are enticed away to the more alluring fields of New Zealand. Yet, with all this undeveloped wealth, we complain of poverty. Men are out of work, and the Government is out of funds, and traders look ruefully at one another, and declare that for the last ten years there has not been so little business doing. One proposed remedy for this unsatisfactory state of things is to check the increase of the population and get deeper into debt. Perhaps a better plan would be to go to work with fresh intelligence and energy to develop the natural resources of the country.

IT will not be denied that if in matters of account the first essential is accuracy, the second is clearness. And we think it will scarcely be denied by any person who looks into the published abstracts of the accounts of the City of Sydney, that however faultless they may be on the score of accuracy, they are so wanting in clearness as to be in some points all but absolutely unintelligible.

We have before us the City Accounts for the year 1864, as published in the *Government Gazette*. They consist of three separate branches, the City Fund, the Water Fund, and the Sewerage Fund. Each branch is subdivided into two parts—one a detailed statement of revenue and expenditure, the other a so-called "Abstract of the Account." They bear the signature of the City Treasurer, but are not certified by the Auditors.

The first part, so far as narration is concerned, is nearly all that it should be, the receipts and payments being classified under proper heads, and set forth in sufficient detail. But there is absent the usual element of a balance, for we have neither the balance brought forward nor the balance remaining. We have just a bald enumeration of the sums received and the sums paid, and nothing more. The difference between the two must be computed by the reader himself, who must also find out as well as he can how the difference has been made up.

He would naturally expect to find it in the second part, the "Abstract of the Account." However familiar he may be with accounts, he will here meet with something new to him,—the debtor and creditor sides reversed, and the narration given in terms so curt and unexplanatory as to baffle his first and second, perhaps more than his third and fourth, attempts to decipher their meaning. The following is a literal copy of the "Abstract" appended to the City Fund Account, omitting fractions of a pound:—

DR. Debentures outstanding, 31st December, 1863	£9,400	
Joint Stock Bank, 31st December, 1863	8,704	
Bridge-street Land Account	963	
Expenditure for the year 1864	64,347	
		£83,414
CR. Receipts for the year 1864	£51,032	
Debentures outstanding 31st December, 1864	8,000	
City Bank, 31st December, 1864	21,367	
Bridge-street Land Account	2,815	
Guarantee Deposits	200	
		£83,414
Amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund		£1,118

Now, of this statement there is ambiguity in the very title—"Abstract of *the* Account." Of *what* account? Not of the account which goes before it, for it contains elements which that account does not comprise. Nor is it an abstract of what in book-keeping is called the balance-sheet, or list of balances of liabilities and assets, for some of its elements are not balances at all, but amounts. The truth is, it is an abstract of the cash account, and contains the matters which ought to have been incorporated in the statement of receipts and payments, of which only a portion is given in the disjointed account that goes before. That account, as it stands

THE MELANESIAN MISSION.—Yesterday a large party of islanders, from some of those groups in the Western Pacific which are usually comprised under the name of Melanesia, were kindly permitted to pay a visit to Greenoakes, the beautiful residence of Mr. T. S. Mort, at Double Bay. But very recently gathered as voluntary catechumens from their several island homes (still in such heathen darkness as to be the abodes of bloodshed and all else that can degrade humanity), it was extremely gratifying to observe the astonishing effect already produced upon these people by the unwearied pastoral care and fatherly solicitude of their missionary Bishop. Some of them are from the Solomon Islands, some from the New Hebrides, and some from the Banks Islands, and other groups. In personal appearance the happy party presented a remarkable variety, but all were distinguished by a grave, quiet cheerfulness and content—evidently showing that they duly estimated the unostentatious kindness and hospitality of which they were the recipients. After they had roamed about the gardens, with a propriety of demeanour and an intelligent curiosity which it was impossible not to appreciate, they were invited to sit down under the trees on the lawn, where they were supplied with cold roast beef, roast mutton, and other good things, which the lady of the house had caused to be prepared for them, and to which they did full justice. Any amount of scepticism as to elevating tendencies of missionary labour (even in the lowest and most material point of view) would certainly have been confounded at the sight of these islanders, who have already learned so much from Bishop Patteson and those whom he has selected to assist him in his work. Not the least remarkable fact was that they all waited till grace was said before they began their meal—an example to many professed Christians. The major part of these Melanesians—about sixty in number—are young men or lads, but there are several married couples and young children. There are also about a dozen young women, all modest and intelligent in their appearance, and some of them tolerably good looking. The islanders at present under the instruction of the Melanesian mission have been taught much since their arrival on these shores, which, it is to be hoped, will leave a deep and salutary impression upon *their minds*, and doubtless not the least agreeable of such recollections will be a remembrance of "Greenoakes," and of the hospitality which there greeted them in a strange land.

ST. ANDREW'S MASONIC BENEVOLENT FUND.—The annual meeting of this fund took place on Tuesday last, at the Bristol Arms, Kent-street. Some preliminary business of an important nature having been concluded the brethren adjourned to an adjacent apartment to partake of the customary feast. The chair was taken by brother Alfred Nesin, P.M., the first president of the fund; the vice-chair by brother William Vial, prov. grand sen. warden. On the table being cleared the usual loyal and masonic toasts were given, among which may be noticed "The Queen and the craft," and "The Provincial Grand Lodge of New South Wales." The toast of the evening, "Success to St. Andrew's Masonic Benevolent Fund," was neatly and forcibly introduced by the chairman, who referred to the up-hill efforts of the pioneers, the progress it had made under all adverse circumstances, and said that this fund, the first in these colonies under the auspices of the Scottish Constitution, might now be declared a success, as they had now been able to invest as a fixed deposit for a term of years already a sum of £100, the interest on which would meet necessary expenses, while the dues, along with the money in hand, would form an ample reserve for possible casualties. The response was feelingly made by Brother Blair, who delicately alluded to the early part he had taken in its formation and the pleasure he now experienced in its permanent establishment. Other toasts of a minor nature were given, intermitted with well-known songs from Brothers Willingale, Goddard, and Blair, and about 11 o'clock the proceedings were brought to a close with a parting song.—*Communicated.*

STRAWBERRY MARGUERITE.—Messrs. Shepherd and Co., of the Darling Nursery, have shown us a splendid specimen of this strawberry. This fruit has been known to attain an immense size in England, a single fruit weighing as much as 3¼ oz. It appears perfectly hardy, and the specimen now produced was grown in very poor soil, and had no unusual care bestowed upon it. There are also twelve other varieties of strawberries growing at the Darling Nursery of recent introduction, several of them far surpassing any of the old kinds known in the colony.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—On Tuesday evening last, a meeting was held in the City Mission Chapel, Botany Road, for the purpose of re-establishing the total abstinence society which was held at that place some two years ago. The meeting, which was numerously attended, determined to re-organise the society, and listened with much interest to addresses in advocacy of temperance principles delivered by several gentlemen who attended for the purpose.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.—Yesterday, the City Coroner held an inquiry at his office, concerning the death of a storeman named Joseph Willets. Deceased was a native of Gloucester, and came to the colony about twelve years ago. Since that time he has lived at Kiana, in New Zealand, and in Queensland, from which latter colony he came to Sydney in ill health, about a month ago, and he does not appear to have been well since. His wife stated that he was somewhat better on Wednesday than he had usually been of late. He, however, became very much worse yesterday morning, and died very suddenly. Dr. Renwick, who was called to attend deceased shortly before death, deposed that from what he had seen and heard, he had no doubt Willets had died from disease of the heart, Coroner's finding, "Deceased, aged forty years, died from natural causes."

THE WEATHER.—The weather still continues warm and dry. On Sunday night last there was a gentle fall of rain, which, however, was not nearly sufficient to satisfy the needs of agriculturists. Yesterday the atmosphere was very hot and sultry until late in the afternoon, when a strong southerly wind sprung up. In those parts of the city where the streets are not watered with hydrants the dust was intolerable. Unfortunately there are as yet no indications of rain.

MR. AND MRS. CASE AT THE SCHOOL OF ARTS.—It will be observed from our advertising columns that Mr. and Mrs. George Case take their farewell benefit at the School of Arts this evening, when, in addition to a more than usually attractive programme, every person present in the reserved and unreserved seats, is to receive a carte de visite of these favourite artistes—a most elegant souvenir, and one that numbers will doubtless be anxious to possess. On Saturday forenoon there is to be a special performance for juveniles. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Case conclude their short but very successful supplementary season. We understand that these talented performers purpose leaving by the next mail steamer for Auckland.

PHŒNIX PARK SUGAR PLANTATION.—Last Tuesday we visited the first extensive sugar plantation of this colony, that which a few enterprising gentlemen have resolved upon conducting at Phœnix Park. The extent of land which they purpose planting is one hundred acres, favourably situated at the junction of the Hunter and Paterson rivers, and apparently in every respect well adapted for a successful experiment. At present the plantation is in an infant state; sixty acres of lucerne ground have been ploughed up, harrowed, and drilled to receive cane cuttings, 100,000 of which have been shipped on board a schooner, chartered to bring them up from the plantation of the Hon. Louis Hope, of Queensland, and they were expected to arrive last week. Of the most valuable variety of the cane, the yellow streak, but a small proportion could be obtained, but the remaining forty acres will be planted chiefly with that variety. There are about three acres of cane which was planted in September of last year, and from which sugar will be made in May next; in the following May the canes that are to be now planted will yield their first crop of sugar; those now in the ground are shooting well. The success of this enterprise will be earnestly wished for by every person desirous of the prosperity of the colony, the wealth of which it is calculated to prove a means of materially increasing. The expense consequent on so extensive an experiment will be considerable. The machinery necessary for crushing the canes and manufacturing the sugar will be fitted up near the homestead, on the plantation. Mr. Walter Scott, of Wallalong, has also about an acre of ground on his farm planted with canes, which have been once cut, and are now shooting well, except on a patch where they were subject to the overflow of a drain, and were destroyed by the surplus water.—*Maitland Mercury.*

RAIN IN THE SINGLETON DISTRICT.—Yesterday's *Singleton Times* says:—During the night of Sunday, and for nearly the whole of Monday, a fine regular penetrating rain fell here, and in a brief space of time the aspect of nature seemed changed—instead of the arid appearance which so long had ruled, the foliage resumed its verdure, and the blossoms sent forth their fragrance as though participating in the general rejoicing. A few such "spells" would remove every fear, and crown our district with abundance.

CHANGE OF WEATHER.—Since our large issue a very agreeable change has taken place. On Saturday and Sunday much warmth was experienced, and towards dusk of the latter day the weather was close and hazy. Soon after sundown there was every prospect of a change, and a slight shower fell. Previous to daylight the rain commenced to fall in steady showers, and continued throughout the day until about 6 o'clock, when the sky cleared, and a beautiful moonlight night followed—the temperature, however, being rather chilly. The rainfall will doubtless prove very acceptable for farming operations, and will be conducive of much good to the crops. The earth had commenced to crack, and was entirely drained of all moisture. Until the rain would fall the settlers could not take any steps towards sowing maize, and the lucerne was likewise beginning to suffer from the grub which, we understand, was making its ravages in conjunction with the aphis. The change in the atmosphere and weather may have the effect of counteracting these evils from which the farmers are the sufferers, and prospects may assume a more cheerful appearance.—*Morpeth Leader* of Wednesday.

LAMBING AT COPPABELLA.—The *Goulburn Argus* warns that, notwithstanding the almost universally disastrous accounts received up to this of the present season's lambing, Mr. Jeremiah Lehane, of Coppabella, has been singularly fortunate in the produce of his ewes. He reports the increase this year to be cent. per cent. with a fraction over. This satisfactory result has been obtained not less by the favourable position of the run than by the care and attention of the shepherd in charge.

The Singleton correspondent of the *Maitland Mercury* says:—The district has been favoured with a splendid fall of rain, although scarcely sufficient for the parched up soil. It commenced to rain at Singleton about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening last, and a gentle but steady rain fell throughout the night and the early part of the following day. Towards evening on Monday the weather cleared up and has continued fine since. It is reported that the rain has been general throughout the district and a considerable distance further north.

LOSS OF CATTLE IN NEW ENGLAND.—Cattle are dying in great numbers for want of feed, such a scarcity of grass was never known before in the neighbourhood; several carriers passed here during the week without their teams, one man having two teams of bullocks, of twelve in each team, left at the Traveller's Rest, about 100 miles from Tenterfield, twelve of which, inoculated by Mr. Trevor Hill, were dead. Four more were sickening, and the remaining eight, not inoculated, are so very poor that they are almost worthless. Another man lost seventeen bullocks out of twenty-four.—*Clarence and Richmond Examiner*, 26th September.

RAIN WANTED IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT.—The *Bathurst Times* of Wednesday says:—Last Saturday afternoon the district of Bathurst was visited with a gentle fall of rain which lasted, on and off, about three hours. This cooled the surface of the earth, and refreshed the young crops; but it was of too slight a nature to be of permanent benefit to the farmer. The weather has since been exceedingly mild in the daytime, followed by sharp frosts at night, that have played havoc amongst the fruit trees, but there is no prospect of more rain at present. Should the dry weather continue much longer, it is expected that the prices of breadstuffs, as well as all kinds of colonial produce, will be very high.

SCAB IN SHEEP ACT.—At the Morpeth Police Court, on Wednesday, Richard Chapman was summoned for two breaches of the Scab in Sheep Act; the one for owning ten infected sheep without a license, and the other for removing and carrying away the skins of the said infected sheep otherwise than in bags or bales securely packed and sewed up. The charge was preferred by Charles Edward Bowler, scab inspector of Newcastle. Mr. Ellis appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Mullen for the defence. The defendant pleaded guilty to both charges, stating he was ignorant of the law. A nominal penalty was inflicted—defendant to pay the costs of the prosecution, in all amounting to £11 11s.—*Maitland Mercury.*

DRAINAGE OF ESTATES ON THE PATERSON RIVER.—Yesterday's *Maitland Mercury says*:—Some time since we mentioned the completion of an extensive drain upon the *Albion Farm estate, and since then we have had an opportunity* of inspecting some other drainage works effected in that neighbourhood, and finished some months ago, on the Wallalong, Clifden, and Woodville estates. On Mr. Walter Scott's estate at Wallalong, on the Paterson, about two miles above the confluence of the Hunter and Paterson, the construction of a drain, to relieve the whole estate of the rainfall from the adjacent hills, was commenced in February last. It extended in a straight line from the river towards the high ground, a distance of little more than half-a-mile, and there had a depth of between four and five feet; as the ground from the river's bank inland slopes downward, the depth of the cutting gradually increases to the dam or embankment near its mouth. At a distance of fifty feet from the river a tunnel and dam have been built. The tunnel or discharging pipe is circular in form, and made of bricks laid in cement; its measurement is four feet wide by five feet high, and thirty-five feet long; there is an apron of stone extending ten feet beyond the mouth of the tunnel, and sloping brick walls on either side, about six feet high. Similar apron and walls have been built at the entrance on the land side. All the brickwork is cemented, and the earth about it well puddled. The embankment at the base measures thirty-five feet, and at the top 21 feet. The breadth of the cutting at this point is about 40 feet, with battered sides to the bottom, where it measures four feet. A wooden door, on the self-acting principle, was placed at the outlet of the tunnel, but it has not acted so satisfactorily as was desired, and therefore a kind of windlass had to be used to work it; a self-acting iron door is now being made to replace it. The old drain on this estate, on which all the blame of flooding the land in this neighbourhood usually fell, has been closed up at the mouth. Beyond the first half-mile of the new drain it branches off to the Clifden Estate, through three-quarters of a mile of which it runs, and drains the low land through which it passes. The proprietors of three farms contiguous to these estates, by contributing towards the expenses of the work, possess a right of cutting side drains into this main one, and thus drain their farms, an object which they could not effect before, having no water frontage; although the floor of the tunnel is about six inches lower than the tide level, the drain has hitherto operated satisfactorily. The expense of this work was not so great as that of the Albion drain; five-eighths of it were borne by Mr. Scott, and the balance by the proprietors of the Clifden Estate and the three farms alluded to. The drain on the Woodville Estate has recently been subjected to a clearing out, and is in good working order. The Albion drain has also worked very well, but it is hardly low enough at the mouth to drain some portion of the back land. The large area of well cultivated land of which these estates are comprised is now safely guarded from all danger of flood, unless so high that it passes over the river's bank; the drainage is sufficient to carry off all local rainfall before a rise in the river could take place.

The Cooma correspondent of the *Goulburn Argus*, writing to that paper, says:—If we except a few passing showers, there has no rain fallen here for the past seven months. The grass is in consequence miserably scant. Should the weather continue unfavourable for a few weeks longer, the owners of cattle and farms must necessarily sustain very severe losses thereby. As it is, many cattle and sheep have died, there being no food for them about here. Beef and mutton rate at enormously high prices now, and unless some heavy rains fall ere long, we must expect to have to pay still higher for these necessaries, if they are a all obtainable.

THE COLLECTION OF THE BORDER CUSTOMS.—The *Riverine Herald*, of 30th ultimo, says:—There can be no question in the world that very serious annoyances and vexations arise from the collection of the Border duties, and the enforcement of the Customs regulations on either side of the Murray. The evil seems to lie in the system; those who are loudest in their complaints are ready to acknowledge the courtesy of the officers, and their readiness to facilitate business as far as may be compatible with their instructions. It must surely be as obvious to the latter gentleman as it is to every one else that any delay to which a vessel is subjected is of serious consequence, not only to her owners, but to those to whom her cargo is consigned, and it is difficult to believe that they would wantonly and unnecessarily throw obstacles in the way of her despatch. But when delays do occur through the Customs, it is scarcely to be wondered at that blame should be cast on the acting local officials. Complaints of this kind are to be heard on every hand. Some are louder in the expression of their dissatisfaction than others, but all have some grievance to complain of. A letter from the supercargo of the Lady Daly, which appeared in our columns the other day, sets forth certain cases of hardship, the occurrence of which is certainly to be deprecated, but unless the other side is heard it would be unfair to condemn individuals who may have no option but to carry out the rules laid down for their guidance. If the acts for which they are censured are their own voluntarily—if they have a discretion in such matters, which they fail to exercise—then the case is different. But we have to learn that this is so, and in the meantime we have to reflect that it is not the instrument that wounds us that is to be blamed, but the hand that wields it. Seeing, therefore, that there are undoubtedly existent evils in connection with the Frontier Customs which are likely to be perpetuated, and that the local officers cannot clearly or fairly be charged with being responsible for them, the proper course would be to attack these evils at their root. As long as the present system of the collection of the Border duties continues the evils consequent on it will endure. They may, indeed, be mitigated to some extent, but it is indispensable to the existence of the Border Custom-houses that certain formula should be adhered to, which must frequently occasion a good deal of vexation and inconvenience.

The *Warrnambool Examiner* says:—A very remarkable-looking bird was killed last week at Allansford. It had the neck of a heron, short thick legs, web footed like a duck, portions of its coat like a seal, and wings like a seagull, but of great length. We are informed that the bird is a *Plotus*—a species of darter, but is seldom seen on this coast. A very remarkable fish was also netted in the Hopkins yesterday morning. It was about thirty inches long, had a head like a calf, with a spike about two inches long running out from the snout, and terminating in a soft piece of flesh or lap hanging down. The fish in question is known as the *Chimera Australis*, is a deep-sea fish, but is unfit for food. We never heard of a specimen being caught on this coast before.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BAYLIS.—Saturday's *Wagga Wagga Express* remarks:—The temporary retirement from his duties of our respected Police Magistrate, Mr. Baylis, through the painful effects of the severe wound he received in his encounter with the bushranger Morgan, will be very generally regretted in this district, where, for so many years, he has filled the office of Chief Magistrate. The settlers of Urana have determined to give substantial token of their sympathy and regard for Mr. Baylis, as will be perceived from the following, which has been forwarded to us by telegraph:—"At a meeting of the settlers, held on Wednesday, at Urana, the temporary retirement of the respected Police Magistrate of Wagga Wagga, was, at the instance of Mr. James Cochrane, J.P., taken into consideration, when it was unanimously resolved that 'in appreciation of the services of Mr. Henry Baylis, especially regarding his daring and dangerous attempt to capture the scoundrel Morgan, that a fitting testimonial be presented to him, and for the carrying out of which that a subscription list be now opened.' This was nobly responded to by the gentlemen present. It was further resolved that subscriptions be solicited from all the settlers of the district, and that Mr. Cochrane be requested to act as treasurer and receive subscriptions, to which he kindly consented. It is expected this amount will be largely supplemented."

EMUS.—In reference to the migration of emus from the interior, accounts of which are now daily appearing in the papers, we may mention that a flock of nine of the largest kind were seen at Bowning, on the evening of Wednesday, the 27th ultimo. They most unexpectedly marched up to the slip-rail of Mr. Patrick Minahan, in the immediate vicinity of the township, for no other apparent purpose than one of mere curiosity, after satisfying which they deliberately retired.—*Goulburn Argus.*

TRIAL OF MR. C. O. B. DAVIS FOR SEDITIOUS LIBEL.—The *Southern Cross* of 18th ultimo, states that this protracted trial was brought to a close on Saturday evening last. Mr. Wynn delivered a lengthened address for the defence, in which he made some severe comments on the motives which had prompted the Government to enter upon the prosecution. Mr. Hart spoke in reply, and adverted to the various points taken up by the counsel for the defence. His Honor summed up, read over the evidence of the principal witnesses, and stated the law bearing upon the case. The jury retired, and after an absence of twenty minutes returned with a verdict of "Not guilty on both counts."

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

WEST MAITLAND.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

AT the Circuit Court, to-day, Henry Seymour was found guilty on two charges of burglary. He was sentenced to three years for the first offence, and two years for the second. James Williams, for horse-stealing, was sentenced to twelve months. Henry Tait was found guilty of forging and uttering; sentence deferred. Archer Kimber, for cattle stealing, found guilty; sentence deferred.

NEWCASTLE.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

The Newcastle Races took place to-day, and came off very successfully. The weather was delightful, and there was a large attendance. The Maiden Plate was won by Maritana; Miners' Purse by Faugh-a-Ballagh; City Plate by Maid of the Lake; and the Galloway Stakes by Little Peter.

This morning, as the City of Newcastle (s.), from Sydney, was entering the coal channel, the tug-boat Bungaree suddenly moved off from the wharf and tried to cross the bows of the City of Newcastle, but failed in the attempt, consequently a serious collision took place. The City struck the Bungaree on the fore part of the starboard paddle-box, causing her to fill and settle down on a sandbank. The City of Newcastle injured her stem, but has repaired damages and will return to Sydney. The Bungaree lies on the bank, the tide ebbing and flowing in an out of her.

BATHURST.

Thursday, 5 p.m.

BATHURST SPRING RACES.

The races commenced to-day and were well attended, the weather being fine and warm.

MAIDEN PLATE.—Sappho, 1; Firetail, 2; Regalia, 3. Nine horses started. Distance, 1¼ mile. Time, 3 minutes 28 seconds.

OPTIONAL SELLING STAKES.—Grenadier, 1; Omeara, 2; Bracelet, 3. Distance, 1¼ mile. Time, 2 minutes 25 seconds.

PUBLICANS' GRAND HANDICAP.—Tamworth, 1; O. K., 2; Sultana, 3. Eleven horses started, Canobie being scratched. Distance, 2 miles. Time, 3 minutes 51 seconds. There was a protest entered against Tamworth by O. K., but the stewards decided in favour of Tamworth.

HACK STAKES.—Fireman, 1; Fisherman, 2; Frisk, 3.

YASS.

Thursday, 5 p.m.

A well attended and influential meeting was held at the Court-house to-day; Dr. Campbell in the chair. Resolutions were adopted to petition the Government to proclaim a Circuit Court at Yass.

TAMBAROORA.

Thursday.

The body of a Chinaman was discovered yesterday, lying at Treamble Creek, seventeen miles from here. There was a large wound in the abdomen. He is supposed to have been murdered about four days ago.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 8 p.m.

The Attorney-General has given it as his opinion, that the penalties under the municipality laws must go into the Consolidated revenue. This does not apply to Melbourne or Geelong, which are governed by special Acts.

Mr. John Drummond Kirkland has been elected *pro tem.* to succeed the late Dr. Macadam as University Lecturer on Chemistry.

The Volunteers of the North-Western Districts were reviewed to-day at Sandhurst.

The summary of Government Railway Returns for the half-year ending 30th June show: Receipts £269,579; expenses, £124,506; profit, £145,073.

The Formosa's cargo of Mauritius sugar, consisting of 46800 bags sold at auction at the following rates:—Brown, £28 to £32 2s.; counters, £34 3s. to £36 9s.; finest counters, £38 to £41 3s.; yellow crystals, £40 6s. to £41 3s.; white crystals, £43 to £44 3s.; yellow brewing sorts, £37 9s. to £38.

600 barrels Sharp's blasting powder went at auction at from 6½d. to 6 d. per lb.

Oats, at 4s. 6d., are selling freely; maize firmer, and is held for 3s. 9d.

Tobacco, Western tens, 13d. 3000 bushels malt sold at 9s. 4½d. A shipment of fencing wire, £17 5s. to £19 5s. for 6½.

A cargo of crystal sugar ex Carl, from Batavia, is to be sold to-morrow.

ARRIVED.—Thane, from Sydney. She was detained in Sealers' Cove by stress of weather.

Passed Cape Otway at noon.—Naroushooper, from Gottenburg to Sydney.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Thursday evening.

ARRIVED.—Asiatic, ship, from London.

SAILED.—City of Melbourne (s.), You Yangs (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

Wednesday.

Reports from Minnminnie mine are very favourable. One thousand tons of ore in sight, and the Company intend at once commencing a jetty to facilitate shipping.

Vantine was arrested for law costs due on an old action here, and not for the concealment of property from creditors.

Government propose voting £450 towards the relief of the widows and orphans of the men drowned in the late boat accident.

Business quiet. Corn market very dull and no transactions. Wheat firm, at 8s. 9d. to 10s. at Port; flour, £19 10s. to £20 10s.

Weather: Hot wind, with plenty of dust.

SAILED.—Coorong.—Penola sails on Friday.

Thursday, 7 p.m.

The Treasurer announced the alteration in tariff proposed by the Government. Spirits to be reduced to 7s.; spirits manufactured in the colony, 3s. 9d.; sugar to 2s., tea 2d., manufactured tobacco 1s. The following are proposed to be added to the free list:—Agricultural implements, cement, fresh fish, fruits, and meat, hay, iron, lead, machinery, salt, sheathing copper, unmanufactured steel, millstones, tin plates, timber of all kinds.

At the Government land sale to-day the amount realised was £8500.

There were no sales of wheat or flour to-day, buyers and sellers not caring to operate at present rates.

ARRIVED.—Penola.

THE NEW APPRAISEMENTS.

MURRUMBIDGER.—(Continued).—Appraiser—Mr. J. W. CARNE.

Name of Run.	Estimated No. Acres.	Total Old Charges.	Appraised Rental.
Dry Forest ..	13,800	£25 15 0	£34 10 0
Quot Quotta ..	37,120	50 0 0	116 0 0
Yanko, Block A ..	48,750	32 10 0	152 7 0
Tongsboo ..	32,000	30 0 0	100 0 0
Kilcnyana ..	14,000	30 0 0	43 15 0
Belubula ..	29,460	61 17 6	147 6 0
Murray ..	76,800	130 0 0	360 0 0
Cockagedong ..	42,200	70 0 0	150 14 6
Mekenga ..	86,333	50 0 0	308 6 6
Currabongamong, South ..	48,144	60 0 0	171 19 0
Ditto North ..	55,536	60 0 0	213 12 0
Nowrenie ..	55,200	60 0 0	197 3 0
Billy Bong Forest ..	17,000	23 14 6	53 2 6
South Yathong ..	32,000	40 0 0	114 5 6
Collindina ..	47,440	73 15 0	148 5 0
Morundah ..	32,000	38 0 0	100 0 0
Jerildery South ..	47,760	40 0 0	183 14 0
Yanko ..	125,000	100 0 0	568 3 6
Turonnia ..	60,800	100 0 0	206 0 0
Bushenwah ..	60,990	80 0 0	217 16 6
Borengo ..	57,120	100 0 0	158 13 6
Widgiara ..	87,000	60 0 0	334 12 6
Coonong ..	41,480	60 0 0	159 11 0
Thurrowa ..	22,510	40 0 0	80 15 0
Eli Elwah, back river block B ..	37,000	40 10 6	115 12 6
		£1456 2 6	£4436 4 6

LAW.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. *District Judge* M'FARLAND.

BENNETT V. LAMB.

This was an action to recover the sum of £33 2s. 5d. for moneys paid on defendant's account. Mr. Salomons, instructed by Mr. T. B. Rolin, conducted the case for the plaintiff; Mr. Windeyer, instructed by Mr. R. B. Smith, appeared for the defendant. The circumstances out of which this action arose were briefly these. The defendant in the action was the secretary to the committee appointed at a meeting held in April, 1863, to secure the election of Mr. Atkinson, for the electorate of Central Cumberland, and in that capacity was sued, in conjunction with other members of the committee, the plaintiff among them, in 1864, by one Kearney, an electioneering agent, to recover for his services as agent for the committee in the interest of Mr. Atkinson. Kearney got a verdict for £34 odd, which with taxed costs amounted to £53 2s. 6s., and the plaintiff as one of the committee-men, being one of the parties sued, paid the amount of judgment under an execution put into his house. Prior to this, but subsequent to Kearney coming upon plaintiff for the satisfaction of his judgment, Mr. Atkinson, through defendant, sent to plaintiff a cheque for £20, as a moiety of the amount which defendant in Kearney's action had become liable for. The present plaintiff always denied his liability for Kearney's claim, on the ground that he did not employ him nor was he (plaintiff) a member of the committee who employed him. He admitted both in the trial of Kearney's action and in the present one that he was present at two meetings of Mr. Atkinson's committee, one at the Victoria Club and one at the Custom-house Hotel, and that he subscribed £1 towards the preliminary expenses of the election, but that he attended in the first instance for the purpose of reporting the proceedings for one of the daily papers, and the other for the purpose of obtaining the committee's advertisements for the aforesaid newspaper. The defendant stated, however, that plaintiff was put on the committee, and that he took part in the proceedings of one of the meetings by seconding a motion, proposed by himself (defendant), for adjournment. It was shewn, moreover, that plaintiff's name was in the published list of Mr. Atkinson's committee. It was averred that defendant had promised, in the presence of several gentlemen, to refund to plaintiff the amount which he had paid at the suit of Kearney, and at the same time admitted that plaintiff ought not to have been imported into the case at all, as he was not liable for the election expenses. This was denied by defendant, who stated that he had only promised to collect for plaintiff a moiety of the amount paid. Mr. Salomons contended that defendant was liable for the whole amount claimed on the ground that plaintiff was not on the committee, and because defendant had promised to pay the whole of it; but his Honor being against him on that point, he then maintained that he was liable for half the amount paid by plaintiff at the suit of Kearney. His Honor was of opinion that the £20 cheque sent to plaintiff by Mr. Atkinson was in reduction of the original amount, and was therefore of opinion that plaintiff was only entitled to recover £16 11s. 2½d., being half the amount of plaintiff's claim. His Honor was further of opinion that plaintiff permitted his name to be placed in the list of the committee and to be published in one of the daily papers, and was therefore liable for a moiety of the amount paid in Kearney's case. Verdict for plaintiff for £16 11s. 2½d.

TURPIN V. LODRE.

This was an action to recover £200 for services rendered to one Sigerson, now deceased. The plaintiff was a woman who had acted as housekeeper to the deceased person, and now sued the executors of Sigerson's estate to recover for wages from the year 1859 to 1864. Mr. Salomons, instructed by Mr. Pennington, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Butler, instructed by Mr. Atkinson, appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff's case was that she had acted as housekeeper to the deceased Sigerson for a number of years, and had not received any wages except £20 on account, the reason being that he required all the ready money he could command to pay off mortgages on his properties. She stated that he promised to pay her after he had discharged his mortgages, at the rate of 15s. a week for part of the time, and 20s. a week for the remaining portion. After Sigerson's death she took possession of several valuable articles of jewellery, because he, as she alleged, had promised them to her in the event of his death. The defendant did not call evidence, but Mr. Butler addressed the Court, pointing out the improbability of the plaintiff remaining several years in Sigerson's service without receiving wages; and he also drew attention to other matters tending to shake the credibility of the plaintiff. His Honor went carefully through the evidence, and expressed himself of opinion that the plaintiff had not made out such a case as would entitle her to a verdict. He had some doubt as to whether he should find for the defendant, or nonsuit the plaintiff. He thought the latter course the preferable one, and nonsuited plaintiff accordingly.

CHAPMAN AND ANOTHER V. HUGHES.

A claim of £3 2s. 6d. for work and labour done. The liability was admitted, but defendant relied on a set-off which he could not, by the rules of the Court, now plead. His Honor found for the plaintiff, and told defendant that he could bring an action against plaintiff to recover the amount of his claim which he now wished to plead as a set-off.

WATT V. WOOLLER.

A chemist claimed £2 10s. for medicines supplied to defendant's daughter. The defendant did not deny that the medicines were supplied, but stated that if they were supplied to his daughter (a woman), she would pay for them. He had paid the bill of the medical man who attended her during her illness. Verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed.

COULTER V. COULTER.

The plaintiff sued to recover from his younger brother the sum of £6 for injury done to a horse lent by plaintiff to defendant. The defendant, a lad, was driving the horse in a cart when the horse stumbled and was injured. When the Judge discovered that the parties were brothers, he inquired whether the dispute could not be settled out of Court, but the plaintiff desired to go on with his action. The lad was receiving 12s. 6d. per week which he was accustomed to give to his mother. Several attorneys suggested that the defendant was not of age, but he had not pleaded infancy. His Honor postponed the case till the next sittings to enable the defendant to plead infancy.

LLOYD V. WESTGARTH.

This was an action to recover the sum of £4 10s. for an iron tank sold and delivered to defendant. Defendant stated that the tank in question was one of a number contracted for by plaintiff, and that the remainder had not been delivered. The book in which the alleged contract was entered was examined by his Honor, who found for the plaintiff.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of Edwin H. King, a third meeting. Ten debts were proved. The meeting directed that certain furniture claimed by Mr. Howarth be given up to him.

In the estate of Cornelius J. O'Donnell, a third meeting. Eleven debts were proved, and the meeting adjourned until the 23rd October.

In the estate of Richard A. Green, a third meeting. Three debts were proved. Mr. Driver, for three creditors, voted that insolvent be allowed his household furniture; Mr. Rooke, for himself and Dr. Williams, moved that it be sold. No creditor was entitled to vote in respect of number, and the values were £55 10s. 7d. against £38 4s. 5d., assuming Dr. Williams's direction to be valid. The securities mentioned in the schedule to be sold, subject to the liens upon them.

In the estate of Sarah Benjamin, a third meeting. Seven debts were proved. Insolvent did not attend. The assignee was directed to allow insolvent her household furniture and wearing apparel.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, October 6.—At 10: James B. Ridge, James Phillips, Charles Britcher, William T. Warren, third; Charles Bate, second. At 11: Charles K. Murray (deceased), third, James Forster, Charles Britcher, special, for examination.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Birrell, Smithers, Murphy, Ross, and Day.

Seventeen prisoners were brought before the Court, five of whom were discharged, and three were remanded.

Joseph Webb was charged with having broken into the dwelling of Lewis Alexander, at Bankstown, stealing therefrom a quantity of bedding and wearing apparel. Constable Fairley deposed that on Saturday last he took the prisoner into custody on the information that a warrant had been issued for his apprehension for having neglected to appear before the Liverpool Bench in obedience to a summons, charged with having illegally cut timber at Bankstown. On Sunday he (the constable) proceeded to a place at George's River, at which he had been informed the prisoner resided, in reference to a charge of stealing from Alexander's dwelling; on that day he found a blanket, and subsequently two other blankets, which he produced in Court; prisoner claims them as his own property. Louis Alexander deposed that on the 16th August his dwelling was broken into and robbed of sundry articles of bedding and wearing apparel, of the value in the whole of about £7; the blankets produced are a portion of the property stolen, and are worth 10s. The prisoner failed to satisfy the Bench as to his possession of the blankets, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

Edmund Rothery was charged with embezzlement. James Yorke, carrying on business in partnership with Charles Yorke and William Yorke, as carcase butchers, deposed that prisoner has been about six months in their employ as clerk and collector, on weekly wages; it was his duty to make out accounts, receive payment thereof, making an entry thereof in a cash book kept by himself for that purpose, and to pay the moneys daily either into the bank or to him (the witness) in the evening; in the cash book produced the balance on the 3rd October (Tuesday) is stated at £110 4s. 11d.; witness counted the money, and found only £38 9s. 10d., leaving a deficiency of £71 5s. 1d.; on Wednesday morning spoke to prisoner about it; prisoner said that he either lost or was robbed of £11; that he had omitted to charge a sum of 30s., and that the rest of the deficiency was caused by the expenses he had incurred in treating the butchers; deducting the 30s. referred to, there remained a deficiency of £69 15s. 1d., which sum he charges prisoner with having embezzled; the entries of cash received appear to have been correctly made, and the deductions would have been earlier discovered if he (witness) had taken the trouble to count the moneys paid in by prisoner from time to time. Prisoner, in reply to the charge, admitted the deficiency named, and said that, with the exception of the £11 referred to, he expended it from time to time in treating the butchers, and that it had grown by degrees to the present magnitude. Committed for trial. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Pigot. Bail allowed.

Margaret Gore and Margaret Smith were summarily convicted of having stolen a shirt, valued at 8s. 6d., which was exposed for sale outside the shop of William Cree, George-street, and were sentenced to be *imprisoned one month.*

Thomas Ryan was convicted of having stolen a dress, the property of Ellen Smith, and was sentenced to be imprisoned fourteen days.

John Sullivan, on idle and disorderly person, neither having a fixed abode nor following any lawful occupation, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

John Watson and Walter Marks were each ordered to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days, on conviction of having in public places made use of obscene language.

Maria Hall, apprehended for riotous conduct while drunk, was sentenced to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

On the summons paper were thirty-four cases; one of which was dismissed, nine were postponed, and sixteen either withdrawn or struck out. John Lawless was fined 40s. for obstructing the footway with goods; and six persons were fined—some 10s. and others 20s.—for breaches of the by-laws regulating carriages plying for hire.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. G. Hill, Oatley, Rattray, and Williams have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. J. Williams, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. S. H. Pearce, and Mr. J. Oatley.

Elrich, Mainzer, Ranicke, Nelson, and Gowen, who were remanded until this day on a charge of stabbing Connors and Briske, were again brought up, and further evidence in the case was taken. They were further remanded till Thursday next.

Christopher Mills, for drunkenness and riotous behaviour in George-street, was fined 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days. A similar penalty was awarded Samuel Price for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on board the ship Welford. Ellen Tarrant, for riotous behaviour in Macleay street, was fined 10s., in default of payment to be imprisoned for one week.

On the summons list there were three cases, in one of which there were no parties. Janet Orr, for a common assault upon Alison M'Leod, was fined 10s. with costs. William Good Caporn was charged with assaulting Phillis Warland, who stated that whilst she was in defendant's domestic service he pushed her down stairs. Fined 10s., with costs.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Before the first clerk, after 11 o'clock a.m.: Higham v. Hellyer, receiver's fourth account.

DIS

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

FROM AND AFTER 1st OCTOBER.

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	*2. a.m.	4. a.m.	5. noon.	6. p.m.	7. p.m.	*8. p.m.	9. p.m.	10. p.m.	11. p.m.	12. p.m.	Saturday 1 p.m.	Sunday 1 p.m.
Sydney	5 45	8 40	9 0	10 15	12 0	2 0	4 30	5 30	6 30	7 30	9 0	11 0	2 13	5 40
Newtown	6 52	8 46	9 7	10 21	12 7	2 7	4 37	5 37	6 37	7 37	9 7	11 7	2 20	5 47
Petersham		8 51	9 12	10 24	12 10	2 10	4 41	5 41	6 41	7 41	9 11	11 11	2 24	5 51
Ashfield	7 2	8 57		10 30	12 16	2 16	4 47		6 47		9 17	11 17	2 30	5 57
Burwood	7 9	9 6	9 17	10 36	12 21	2 21	4 53	5 30	6 53	7 53	9 26	11 26	2 36	6 3
Homebush	7 13	9 9		10 40	12 25	2 25	4 57	5 34	6 57	7 57	9 30	11 30	2 40	6 7
Haslem Creek	7 20			10 48		2 34		5 42		8 7		11 40	2 48	6 15
Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	7 35			10 56		2 45		5 52		8 15		11 50	2 58	6 25
Parramatta				11 0										
Blacktown				11 5										
Rooty Hill				11 14										
South Creek				11 27										
Penrith				11 37										
Blacktown				11 58										
Riverstone				12 6										
Mulgrave				12 10										
Windsor				12 15										
Richmond				12 25										
Fairfield	7 53													
Liverpool	8 15													
Campbelltown	8 36													
Menangle	8 51													
Picton	9 15													

Sunday Trains.

STATIONS.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Sydney	7 55	9 26	2 26	5 26	8 26	11 26
Newtown	8 2	9 33	2 33	5 33	8 33	11 33
Petersham	8 6	9 37	2 37	5 37	8 37	11 37
Ashfield	8 12	9 43	2 43	5 43	8 43	11 43
Burwood	8 18	9 49	2 49	5 49	8 49	11 49
Homebush	8 22	9 53	2 53	5 53	8 53	11 53
Haslem Creek	8 30	10 1	3 1	6 1	9 1	12 1
Parramatta (Junction) Arrive	8 40	10 11	3 11	6 11	9 11	12 11

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.	1. a.m.	2. a.m.	3. a.m.	4. a.m.	*5. a.m.	6. a.m.	7. a.m.	8. a.m.	9. a.m.	10. a.m.	11. a.m.	12. noon.	Saturday 1 p.m.	Saturday 4 p.m.	Saturday 8 p.m.	Sunday 1 p.m.	Sunday 4 p.m.	Sunday 8 p.m.
Parramatta (Junction) Dep.	4 50	8 8	8 46			11 27	3 13	6 59	8 14	9 10	10 14	11 51	1 9	5 15	8 36	1 9	5 15	8 36
Haslem Creek	4 55	8 14	9	7 45	9	11 32	3 19	7 5	8 19	9 15	10 19	11 56	1 14	5 20	8 41	1 14	5 20	8 41
Homebush	5 2	8 21	9 7	7 52	9 7	11 39	3 26	7 12	8 25	9 22	10 25	12 3	1 21	5 27	8 48	1 21	5 27	8 48
Burwood	5 6	8 25	9 11	7 56	9 11	11 43	3 30	7 16	8 29	9 26	10 29	12 7	1 25	5 31	8 52	1 25	5 31	8 52
Ashfield	5 12	8 31	9 17	8 2	9 17	11 49	3 36	7 22	8 35	9 32	10 35	12 13	1 31	5 37	8 58	1 31	5 37	8 58
Petersham	5 16	8 35	9 21	8 6	9 21	11 53	3 40	7 26	8 39	9 36	10 39	12 17	1 35	5 41	9 2	1 35	5 41	9 2
Newtown	5 19	8 38	9 24	8 9	9 24	11 56	3 43	7 29	8 42	9 39	10 42	12 20	1 38	5 44	9 5	1 38	5 44	9 5
Sydney	5 26	8 45	9 30	8 15	9 30	12 2	3 50	7 35	8 48	9 45	10 48	12 26	1 44	5 50	9 11	1 44	5 50	9 11

Up Trains.

STATIONS.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Picton																5 46	5 46	6 34
Menangle																5 55	6 2	6 43
Campbelltown																6 0	6 7	6 48
Liverpool																6 13	6 19	6 59
Fairfield																6 24	6 34	7 14
Richmond																6 6	6 12	6 52
Windsor																6 16	6 22	7 2
Mulgrave																6 20	6 26	7 6
Riverstone																6 24	6 31	7 11
Penrith																6 37	6 43	7 23
South Creek																6 46	6 52	7 32
Rooty Hill																6 56	7 2	7 42
Blacktown																7 7	7 13	7 53
Parramatta	7 53															7 17	7 23	8 3
Haslem Creek	8 15															7 39	7 45	8 25
Homebush	8 19															7 43	7 49	8 29
Burwood	8 25															7 49	7 55	8 35
Ashfield	8 29															7 53	7 59	8 39
Newtown	8 35															7 59	8 5	8 45
Sydney	8 40															8 4	8 10	8 50

N.B.—Passengers by Nos. 2 and 7 *Down* Trains from intermediate stations going beyond Parramatta Junction will be forwarded by Nos. 3 and 8 from Burwood.

Nos. 3 and 8 *Up* Trains will stop at Burwood to set down passengers only, and passengers for intermediate stations will change into Nos. 4 and 10.

Trains will stop at Haslem Creek and Rooty Hill by signal only, and trains marked * will stop at Homebush also by signal.

No. 1 *Up* and Nos. 1 and 11 *Down* Trains are *Goods* Trains with passenger carriage attached.

NOTE.—Special No. 11 *Down* Train will stop at intermediate stations to set down passengers only. Season tickets will not be available for this train.

Down Trains will stop at Douglass Park, if required, 10 minutes after leaving Menangle; and *Up Trains*, 20 minutes after leaving Picton.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS—NEWCASTLE STATION.

STATIONS.	Passengers. a.m.	Passengers. a.m.	Passengers. p.m.	Goods.	Sunday passenger a.m.	Sunday passenger p.m.
Trains leave—						
Newcastle	7 15	11 35	5 20	10 0 7	1 55	8 20
Honeysuckle Point	7 20	11 40	5 25	10 7 7	2 0	8 25
Waratah	7 30	11 50	5 35	10 25 7	2 30	8 35
Maxham	7 47	12 8	5 52	10 52 7	2 47	8 52
East Maitland ..... Arr.	8 10	12 31	6 15	11 23	3 10	9 15
East Maitland ..... Dep.	8 18	12 36	6 20	11 32	3 15	9 20
West Maitland .... Arr.	8 26	12 47	6 30	11 42	3 24	9 30
West Maitland .... Dep.	8 30	12 52	6 35	11 57	3 30	9 35
*Wollombi Road	8 35	12 58	6 40	12 5	3 35	9 40
Hexhinvar	8 47	1 12	6 52	12 27	3 47	9 52
Branxton	9 11	1 35	7 16	1 49	4 11	10 16
Singleton	9 45	2 15	7 50	1 30	4 45	10 50

UP TRAINS—SINGLETON STATION.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Trains leave—						
Singleton	7 15	11 30	3 10	2 50	7 15	8 20
Branxton	7 50	12 5	3 48	3 25	7 50	8 55
Lochinvar	8 12	12 27	4 7	4 20	8 12	9 17
Wollombi Road	8 24	12 37	4 20	4 40	8 24	9 30
West Maitland .... Arr.	8 30	12 43	4 25	4 46	8 30	9 35
West Maitland .... Dep.	8 35	12 47	4 30	5 5	8 35	9 40
East Maitland .... Arr.	8 45	12 57	4 40	5 15	8 45	9 50
East Maitland .... Dep.	8 50	1 2	4 45	5 25	8 50	9 55
Maxham	9 13	1 25	5 8	5 56	9 13	10 18
Waratah	9 30	1 43	5 25	6 25	9 30	10 35
Honeysuckle Point	9 43	1 56	5 38	6 45	9 43	10 48
Newcastle	9 48	2 0	5 43	6 50	9 48	10 53

MORPETH BRANCH.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Trains leave—						
Morpeth	8 0	12 20	4 5	11 10	6 0	5 5
East Maitland	8 50	12 59	4 45	5 25	8 50	5 55
Morpeth	9 0	1 10	4 55	5 35	9 0	5 5

* Trains will stop at Wollombi Road by Signal only.

☞ Platforms at which Passengers will be taken up and set down if required:—Falkner's, Belford, Allandale, Woodford, and Hexham.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—IRWIN and TURNER (late Durham and Irwin). The undersigned continue to receive Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c., for sale or shipment, and will make liberal advances thereon.

IRWIN and TURNER.

Circular Quay, 7th June.

WISEMAN'S FERRY INN, HAWKESBURY.—G. P. BLACK begs to direct attention to the circumstance of a steamer now running twice a week to this beautiful locality, and to remind his patrons and public generally that the gardens are in fine condition; the spirits and other good things are of the best quality, at low prices.

Crown Lands Office,
Brisbane, 22nd September, 1865.

PAYMENT FOR SURVEY OF RUNS.—The Licensees and Lessees of the undermentioned Runs are hereby required to pay forthwith into the Treasury the amounts specified in connection with their respective runs, in accordance with the provisions of the 49th clause of the Act 27 Victoria, No. 17.

Attention is called to the said clause, which declares that unless payment is made within six months after notification in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, all the rights and interests of such defaulters shall be forfeited.

W. ALCOCK TULLY,
Deputy Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

SOUTH KENNEDY DISTRICT.

Licensee or Lessee.	Name of Run.	Area in square miles.	Amount.
E. C. G. Hilfling and A. G. Peterson....	Elphinstone	50	£15 0
Ditto	Pooloon	25	7 10
Ditto	Yan Yan	25	7 10
Ditto	Ban Ban	25	7 10
Ditto	Mount Macedon ...	50	15 0
Ditto	Bin Bin	25	7 10
James Landsborough and R. Laidlaw Patterson	Kilbrook	35	10 10
Andrew L. M'Dougall	Narrah	25	7 10
Ditto	Fan Fan	25	7 10
Ditto	Topton	25	7 10
Ditto	Sanddowns	25	7 10
W. Tucker and W. Duncan Stewart ...	East Downs	25	7 10
Ditto	West Downs	25	7 10
Ditto	Mount Wickham ..	40	12 0
Ditto	Strathmore	100	30 0
Henry Palmer	Springlands	70	21 0
James Landsborough and R. Laidlaw Patterson	Lockwood	25	7 10
Henry Palmer	Woodlands	54	16 4
MARANOA DISTRICT.			
W. B. Tooth	Gunda Gunda	25	7 10
Ditto	Gunda Gunda North	25	7 10
T. S. Hall	Colgoon	25	7 10
Ditto	Dungea	25	7 10
Ditto	North Dungea.....	25	7 10
M. Daisy	Hookingah	30	9 0
Ditto	Hookingah North..	30	9 0
Ditto	Muckadilla	30	9 0
Ditto	Muckadilla North..	32	9 12
R. Tooth	Mount Abundance..	300	90 0
W. B. Tooth and Thomas Holt.....	Staines	4	1 4
Ditto	Oberina	16	4 16
Ditto	Pannonia	30	9 0
Ditto	Yalebone	43	12 18
R. Tooth	Lower Deepwater ..	75	22 10
Ditto	New Deepwater....	28	8 8
R. A. A. Morehead and M. Young	Yalebone Downs ..	27	8 2
J. P. and A. J. Bell..	Balle	45	13 10
Alexander Barlow....	Yulebar No. 1, or Warkon	25	7 10
Ditto	Yulebar No. 2, or Amoolee	25	7 10
Ditto	Yulebar No. 3, or Horsetrack Creek..	25	7 10
J. J. Peacock and J. A. Saunders	Coombango.....	25	7 10
T. S. Hall	Wallumbulla	25	7 10
WARREGO DISTRICT.			
W. Rawson	Bogarella	77	23 2
Ditto	Bogarella East	33	9 18
A. B. Jones	Ivanhoe Downs....	61	18 6
S. Spencer	Handsworth	25	7 10
J. Rutherford	Mindahrin	81	24 6
Ditto	Myall Plains	51	15 6
Ditto	Yarrawonga	100	30 0
MARANOA DISTRICT.			
J. B. Tomson	Yaraa Lake	50	15 0
C. Picton	Collygoera	50	15 0
Ditto	Wandiebingie	39	11 4
SOUTH KENNEDY DISTRICT.			
Ernest Henry	Arundel No. 2	30	9 0
LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.			
Shepherd Smith	Theresa Creek	4½	1 6
MARANOA DISTRICT.			
L. M'Kay	Goorarooman East	27	8 2
M. O'Malley	Rock Wells	50	15 0
Ditto	Long Charleston ..	44	13 4
G. Mylne, R. G. W. Herbert, and J. Branston	Bute	27	8 2
H. J. Adams	Culgoa Back Block	50	15 0
R. Napier	Moombah	28	8 8
W. H. Ford	Bollon	25	7 10
J. Berkett	Grassmere Plains..	28	8 8
Ditto	Lamplough	28	8 8
H. Adams	Upper Bollon East	27	8 2
A. and J. Doyle	Toomoo No. 3	25	7 10
Ditto	Toomoo No. 4	25	7 10
J. Ferrett	Woombalbank	57	17 2

Department of Lands and Works,
Brisbane, 21st September, 1865.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 4 o'clock p. m., on FRIDAY, 15th December, 1865, from persons willing to contract for the construction of a Railway from Toowoomba to Dalrymple Creek, near Allora, being about forty-six miles in length. The works will comprise clearing, fencing, earth and rock excavation, and embankments, bridging, flood viaducts, culverts, drains, &c., as well as providing ballast and sleepers, and laying a single line of permanent way with sidings.

Tenders to be endorsed "Construction of Railway Line from Toowoomba to Dalrymple Creek, near Allora, Southern and Western Railway."

Plan, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Southern and Western Railway, Ipswich, on and after 1st November next.

At the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking in that event that they will severally execute and deliver at the office of the Railway Conveyancer, Ipswich, within fourteen days from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to her Majesty in the penal sum of £ for securing such performance, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.

No tender will be received later than the time above mentioned, and on the following day, at eleven o'clock a.m., the several tenders with the approved ones will be declared. But before any approved tender is declared, the tenderer will be required there and then to deposit the sum of one thousand pounds, as a guarantee of the BONA FIDE intentions of such tenderer to carry out the works. And in the event of the successful tenderer failing to enter into the necessary bond, or to proceed with the various works within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the Government, the said amount of one thousand pounds shall become absolutely forfeited to the Crown.

The Government do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest or any other tender.

A. MACALISTER.

Public Works Office, Adelaide,
July 21st, 1865.

LEASE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received at this office, until noon of 16th October next, to be addressed to the Commissioner of Railways, Adelaide, and marked "Tender for lease of railways," from parties willing to lease the lines of railway in South Australia, from Adelaide to the Port, and from Adelaide to Kapunda, in accordance with the conditions and specifications published in the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, of the 20th instant, copies of which may be obtained on application at the Department of Public Works, Sydney.

The Government will not necessarily accept the highest or any tender.

FRANCIS S. DUTTON,
Commissioner of Railways.

Public Works Office, Adelaide,
August 17, 1865.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT are prepared to receive DESIGNS for the Erection of a General Post Office and Telegraph Station in one design, but separate internally.

The designs to be drawn to a scale of 10 feet to 1 inch, and the elevations to be without colour.

The piece of ground on which the whole is to be erected is one acre, or say 212 feet square. The block has two fronts, one to the south and one to the east. The principal front of both buildings to face the east—the Telegraph Station being in the north east corner. On the north and west sides, the holders of adjoining property can build up to the absolute boundary. The ground is a practical level, a little below footpath.

A residence for the officers in charge will be required both in the Post Office and Telegraph Station, not less than six rooms for each, with necessary household accommodation.

The amount proposed to be expended on the whole building is £30,000.

The premium for the best design to be £300; for the second, £150; the two designs becoming the property of the Government; and any of the other designs may be retained as the property of the Government for the sum of £100.

Each design should be accompanied with an approximate estimate of cost.

Each design to be marked with a motto or monogram, and accompanied with two letters bearing the same device; the one enclosing estimate and rough specification, without name, and marked "Estimate and Specification;" the other giving name and address of designer.

Designs to be sent in addressed to the Commissioner of Public Works, on or before 1st January, 1866.

FRANCIS S. DUTTON,
Commissioner of Public Works.

FOR CHEAP and EASY WASHING use HARPER TWELVETREES' preparation of GLYCERINE and SOAP POWDER, which lathers profusely, makes soap, and washes with a third of the usual time and trouble. No washing crystals nor other soap powders will do this. Manufactory—Bromley-by-Bow, London.

AUSTRALIAN GLASS AND PORCELAIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Capital, £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £10 each.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. James Mitchell, The Hon. Francis Lord, M.L.C. M.L.C.
Dr. G. H. Allowny William Wolfsiehl, Esq.
M. Metcalfe, Esq.

The detailed prospectus of this Company can be had at the office of the Company, 143, Pitt-street.

F. A. BELL, Honorary Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE.—At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 23rd day of August ultimo, resolutions were passed, which were confirmed at a subsequent meeting held on the 27th September instant, having for their object the addition of 10,000 Shares to the capital stock of the Company. Of these Shares,

1000 will be retained by the Company until, by receipt of advices from London, they are in a position to judge of the expediency of placing a limited quantity of their stock in that market.

4000 are allotted to the present proprietors in the proportion of 2 shares for every 5 of the original stock, at £3 per share. The remaining

5000 it is proposed to place in the general market, and applications are now invited from the mercantile and general public of these colonies with a view to their immediate allotment. These shares will be issued at £4 each, of which half will be payable on allotment and the remainder on or before 1st November next.

The 9000 shares referred to in the two last preceding paragraphs will bear interest in the Company for all purposes of dividend, (pro rata) as from the 1st October proximo.

The original stock of the Company consisted of 10,000 shares, £2 having been paid upon each. It is intended that the new shares shall be made to correspond, and that of the sums at which they are respectively herein quoted, £2 per share will be held as contributing to the paid-up capital of the Company, while the balance will be carried to the increase of their reserve fund.

Applications in the annexed form will be received at the Head Office, Pitt-street, Sydney, until MONDAY, the 16th October proximo, at 4 p.m. Forms of application may be obtained at the Head Office of the Company, Pitt-street, and at the offices of the various brokers.

By order of the Board,
C. M. SMITH, Manager.

Sydney, 28th September, 1865.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SYDNEY.

Gentlemen,—I hereby request that you will allot me new shares of the above Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number which may be allotted to me, to pay the deposit of £2 per share on notice of allotment, and the remaining £2 per share on or before the 1st November next, and to sign the deed of settlement of the Company on completion of these payments.

Name in full
Ordinary signature
Occupation and address
1865.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE—5, GEORGE-STREET, EDINBURGH.
SYDNEY BRANCH—325, George-street.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
R. Jones, Esq., Chairman.
F. H. Dangar, Esq. Thomas Skinner, Esq.
John Binny, Esq.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Head Office, or any of the Agencies.

WILLIAM RAE, Agent and Secretary.

INTENDING TRAVELLERS to the Canterbury Gold-fields are hereby informed that the ROAD between Lyttelton and Hokitika, via Christchurch, is now open for a distance of 105 miles by coach, and that the remainder of the road, 50 miles, can be performed on horseback without difficulty.

Within three months, the whole distance will be open to coach and dray traffic.

EDWARD JOLLIE, Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Christchurch, Canterbury, N.Z., 18th August, 1865.

DENTAL SURGERY, Pitt-street North, Established 23 Years.—Dr. J. EMANUEL, Doctor of Dental Surgery, by Diploma dated 1836.—Artificial teeth mounted on gold plate, or the patent pink vulcanite. Teeth and stumps extracted. Teeth stopped with Dr. E.'s own gold cement. Teeth cleansed from tartar. Children's teeth regulated. (Charges in accordance with person's circumstances.) Continental languages spoken. Surgery, Pitt-street North, two doors from King-street, opposite Toogood's Hotel. ☞ Observe, 30 years' practice.

SYDNEY HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY, 323, George-street.

W. LARMER has the pleasure to inform the patrons of Homœopathy in Sydney and the colony in general that he has just completed extensive alterations in his establishment, and fitted up a separate and most complete Dispensary, with every appliance for the correct dispensing and preparation of Homœopathic prescriptions, &c.

In making this announcement, coupled with the fact of arrangements being entered into with the first London houses for monthly supplies of all the best and newest remedies,

W. LARMER respectfully yet confidently solicits a share of public patronage. 323, George-street.

SHAW'S Compound Fluid Extract of SARSAPARILLA acts directly on the blood, and drives all impurities from the system with almost electric velocity. In bottles, 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. SHAW, 70, King-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Blooming complexion.—This Ointment counteracts all blemishes of the skin caused by inclemency of weather, impure air, or gastric derangement. Nothing so speedily removes that unhealthy state of skin arising from indigestion. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and all druggists.

SULPHURIC ACID.—The undersigned having completed their extensive works for the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid or Oil of Vitriol, are now able to supply consumers with any quantity. They guarantee it to be free from all impurities, and to be equal in quality and strength to the best English acid.

Price, in parcels of one ton, 3d. per lb.
Ditto ditto five tons, 2½d. ditto.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street.

TO FLOCKMASTERS.—The undersigned beg to call the attention of sheepholders in New South Wales to their POWDER OF SULPHATE OF IRON, for the cure of fluke in sheep. The great advantage of this preparation consists in its being in a state of powder, which renders it easily miscible with salt. Packed in 1 cwt. and 2 cwt. casks. Manufactured by ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street.

POSTPONEMENT.—In consequence of the magnitude of the task of marking and rearranging their extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, Messrs. T. and W. BENNETT are necessitated to postpone the reopening of their Establishment till SATURDAY, the 7th instant.

PARIS EXHIBITION BOOTS.—T. and W. BENNETT'S CLEARING-OUT SALE.

A most superior sample of GENTS' FRENCH BOOTS, suitable for the coming season (all kid and lasting, light calf and canvas, for tender feet), at ONE-HALF the usual price, at their

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

Gents' French kid, single soles, suitable for the coming season, and fashionable shapes
Gents' first-class kid E. S. boots, 12s. 6d., usually sold at £1
Gents' best French calf elastic-side boots, light, 13s 6d, usually sold at 21s
Gents' French black satteen boots, E. S., 8s 6d, usually sold at 16s
Gents' coloured grey and white, suitable for summer wear, 7s 6d, quite a novelty.
Note the address.
T. and W. BENNETT,
294, George street, near Hunter-street.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

T. and W. BENNETT,
294, George-street, near Hunter-street,

beg to inform their friends and the public that they have determined to commence their Annual Clearing-out Sale of

BOOTS AND SHOES
on FRIDAY MORNING.

In order to assort and re-mark for sale the whole of their extensive and varied stock of first-class BOOTS and and SHOES, their Establishment will be closed on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next.

T. and W. B. would call particular attention to the advantageous purchases made at their last sale, and beg to assure purchasers that the Bargains to be had at this sale will be astounding.

The following list of prices will prove that this is a genuine Clearing Sale:—

Men's wellington boots, 9s
Ditto half ditto ditto, 8s
Ditto grain nugget boots, 12s 6d
Ditto calf E. S. boots, 5s
Ditto kid E. S., patent toes, 7s 6d
Ditto patent calf E. S. boots, 7s 6d
Ditto balmorals, 7s
Ditto enamelled napoleons, 16s
Ditto cloth E. S., patent toes, 10s 6d
Ditto blucher boots, best calf, 5s 6d
Ditto french oxford shoes, 8s
Youths' blucher boots, 4s 6d
Ditto elastic side boots, 7s
Ditto colonial ditto, warranted, 5s 6d
Ladies' french cashmere elastic side boots, 3s 6d
Ditto ditto ditto, military heels, 5s
Ditto kid elastic side ditto, ditto, 6s
Ditto coloured french cashmere boots, 4s 6d
Ditto ditto ditto, splendid quality, 6s
Ditto cloth elastic side boots, 5s 6d
Ditto memel ditto ditto ditto, 4s 6d.
Children's boots and shoes in endless variety.

Storekeepers, heads of families, and the trade liberally dealt with.

T. and W. BENNETT,
294, George-street,
near Hunter-street.

VICTORIA HOUSE,
Pitt-street, Sydney.

EUROPEAN FASHIONS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, 1865.
Lace, Tissue, Grenadine, and Silk
MANTLES AND JACQUETTES,
FOREIGN AND BRITISH SUMMER SHAWLS.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE
respectfully inform the Ladies of Sydney and their Customers generally, that they are now prepared with a complete choice of the most novel designs in
MANTLES, JACQUETTES, and SHAWS,
now landed from the ships Damascus and Marquis of Argyle, and supplemented by the Royal Mail Steamer Madras,

IN ALL, FORTY-TWO CASES,
comprising
FOUR HUNDRED and EIGHTY CARTOONS,
by far the largest shipments they have ever opened.

The especial attention of Ladies is invited to several hundred New French Patterns in "JACQUETTES," the favourites of the season at home, decidedly the most choice styles produced, the leading attractions in the highest circles of fashion in Europe. There are several new shapes in Sleeves. The Trimmings and Appointments are also quite different from any previous season. In the purchase of these, the greatest care has been bestowed to have none other than

RICH PLAIN GLACE SILKS,
RICH RIBBED SILKS and GROS DE SUEZ,
and the
NEW IMPERIAL GROS GRAIN GLACE,
all of Lyons manufacture,

which are now acknowledged to supersede all others; and, from their excellence of material and indubitable qualities, are specially adapted for mantles and jacquettes.

COLOURED AND FANCY MATERIALS.

The choice of new fabrics is very large, and several specialities will be conspicuous in this department. Among these, a novel and gracefully shaped

ZEPHYR GOSSAMER MANTLE,

in white and light colours, a registered design of one of the most eminent manufacturers. Also, a novel Cloak for the Opera, trimmed with a deep Italian bullion silk fringe. The foreign shapes and materials for the coming season are magnificent exhibitions of the skill of their artists, and those of British manufacture unsurpassed in their useful qualities and good taste.

LADIES' INDOOR JACKETS.

The variety of styles received in these for the coming season renders a description impossible. Their novelty and general good taste were never surpassed. Those received by last month's mail were much appreciated, and very readily disposed of. Ladies who were not in time for them are now respectfully informed that a second and larger shipment of the shapes are now open, in a diversity of trimmings, in addition to many others received by the overland route.

The NEW CROQUET JACKETS, from 15s 6d.
YOUNG LADIES' and CHILDREN'S PROMENADE JACKETS.

The usual full assortment of sizes, with a larger variety of materials than any previous season.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE, desire especially at this time to inform their customers that from the very advantageous circumstances attending the purchase of their importations in Mantles and Jackets for this season, Mr. Painter having in June last bought the entire stock of the most reputed

LONDON MANTLE WAREHOUSE,

comprising all their exclusive foreign patterns, at prices far under cost of production, they will extend these advantages to their customers, and at once submit their Superb Stock at prices commensurate with this advantageous purchase. The richest MANTLES and JACKETS of the most approved designs will, therefore, this season, be from

TWO TO THREE GUINEAS EACH

lower than for equal value any former season. Ladies are respectfully requested to inspect these before making their purchases, as such an opportunity has probably never presented itself before at so early a period of the season.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE, with much pleasure, now announce the opening of Seven Cases for the

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

The variety of new manufactures in Shawls is deserving of special attention, more particularly

The New Trimmed and Fancy Bordered Shawls.
The Pure Llama and Cashmere Embroidered.
The Spanish, Pucher, and Foreign Lace Shawls.

Several important parcels of each of these are now open. An inspection of them is most respectfully solicited.

The other departments are now replete with NEW GOODS, and form together the most valuable and useful stock we have ever had the pleasure to submit.

☞ Orders by post or otherwise, will always command our prompt attention.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE,
Importers of Novelties,
Victoria House, Sydney.

REAL INDIAN PUGAREES.—FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE have now ready for inspection a very choice parcel of real Indian Pugarees, both white and coloured. The patterns are quite new, and the prices very moderate.

Victoria House, 269 and 271, Pitt-street.

BLACK SILKS
BLACK SILKS
BLACK SILKS
BLACK SILKS
BLACK SILKS.

4600 yards rich and stout Black French Glace Silks will be sold at 2s 11d, worth 4s 11d, well worth the attention of ladies requiring dresses or mantles.

ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

BLACK SILKS
BLACK SILKS
BLACK SILKS
BLACK SILKS
BLACK SILKS
BLACK SILKS.

4600

FOSTERVILLE, CITY OF SYDNEY.—For Private SALE.—All the unimproved portion of the above estate, as sub-divided into allotments. For particulars apply at the Offices of Mr. JOHN SMITH, Solicitor, 18 O'Connell-street, where a plan of the property can be seen.

HOUSE for SALE, in Tasmania, a complete gentleman's residence; price, £2500. G. Burn, Hobart Town.

TO BE SOLD, privately, the fine Estate of FLEURS, in the County of Cumberland. This property comprises 1850 acres of rich agricultural and grazing land, all fenced and subdivided, a good dwelling-house and offices, near the railway station, South Creek; vineyard, garden, &c., abundantly watered. For particulars apply to Mr. J. S. RODD, Fleurs, South Creek.

FOR SALE, a Block of LAND, being a portion of the Grose Farm Estate, situated within a few yards of the University, and running from the new to the old Parramatta Road. Frontage, 107 feet, by a depth of 260 feet. Apply to Mr. JOHN LUCAS, M.P.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

Horses.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,
Powerful grey phaeton horse
Town cob
Several roadsters
Heavy draught and other horses.

Cart Stallion.

BURT and CO. are instructed by William Davis, Esq., of Gininderra, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
TRAVELLER, an exceedingly powerful grey cart stallion, got by Young Farmer's Glory. Traveller is well known in the Southern Districts as a superior sire, and won the prize for the best colonial-bred draught stallion at the Agricultural Show at Goulburn on the 27th ultimo.
☞ On view.

Imported Stock, just arrived per Royal Oak.

BURT and CO. are instructed by H. Deuchar, Esq., of Glengallan, Queensland, to sell by auction, on MONDAY, 9th October,
A very superior Suffolk stallion, bred by Robert Fellowes, Esq., and got by Raglan, bred by Mr. Kerr, of Parham Hall, dam by Proctor, a grandson of Mr. Cabin's famous Boxer, &c.
Also,
ROYAL ARCH THE EIGHTH, a roan bull, calved March 9th, 1863, got by Royal Arch 18,749; dam Delightful, by Field Marshal, 14,545; Royal Arch, 18,749, by Arch Duke Second, 15,588; dam Countess by Gloster's, Grand Duke, 12,949. See Herd Book.
☞ On view at the Bazaar.

Four-wheel Dogcart and Harness.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 11 o'clock,
A second-hand four-wheel dogcart, with patent break, well suited for country use; also,
A set of double harness, silver mounted.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Ben. Richards to sell by auction, at his Yards, on MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
220 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Sloper Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Railway Auction Produce Depot.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Butter, bacon, eggs, cheese, lard, poultry, fruit, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.
Terms, cash.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, maize, &c. At his Auction Depot (Tower Store), at 11 o'clock, a large lot prime fat wethers, milch cows, calves, pigs, butter, bacon, eggs, cheese, and other farm produce. At 2 o'clock, 100 cases oranges and lemons.

R. J. MACKENZIE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway,
Hay, straw, wood, &c., at 10 a.m.
At Messrs. W. H. Mackenzie and Co.'s Depot,
Farm and dairy produce, live stock, poultry, horse, spring van, and harness, at 11 o'clock.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c.
By the truck.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 11 o'clock,
112 casks tallow
640 hides
Shankbones
Horns, hair, neatsfoot oil, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Tallow and Hides.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circulay Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 6th October, immediately after Messrs. Mort and Co.'s sale,
Casks tallow
Hides.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at quarter to 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides.

Weekly Produce Sale.

At a quarter-past 10 prompt.
THIS MORNING.

H. R. REID will sell by auction, at his Wool and Produce Stores, Clarence-street North,
Hides, tallow, candle cotton, lucerne seed, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 6th October, at 11 o'clock precisely,
40 casks tallow
1400 hides
Horns, shankbones, &c.
Terms, cash.

Watches, Clothing, Fancy Goods, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches
New and second-hand clothing
Fancy goods
Boots, shoes, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Preliminary.

Books. Books. Books.

Unredeemed Pledges.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street on WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases valuable books and plated ware.
Particulars in future issue.

In the Insolvent Estate of Nathaniel C. Reid, Publican.
SATURDAY, 7th October, at 2 (two) o'clock.

To Publican and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, the 7th October, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises, corner of Crown and Campbell streets, Surry Hills,
The Official Assignee's right, title, and interest in the lease and licence of the public-house, now occupied by the insolvent, together with the stock of bar, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 7th October, at 11 o'clock.

At the Auction Rooms, 311, George-street (late Rossiter and Lazarus's).

Useful and Substantial Household Furniture.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 7th October, at 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, 311, George-street,
A quantity of household furniture, removed to Rooms for the convenience of sale, comprising drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture; stoves, china, glass, plated-ware, books, pictures, ornaments, side-saddle, &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Francis Cooper, Dyer.

MONDAY, 9th October, at 11 o'clock.
At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets.

To Dyers, General Dealers, and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets, on MONDAY, 9th October,
Hot rolling press machine (moire antique), cost £85
Screw press, &c.
Rollers, coppers, tubs, glass cases, counter, gas-fittings, and a quantity of household furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Benjamin D. Norris, Provedore.

To Country Storekeepers, Grocers, Publicans, General Dealers, and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, at the Stores, Sussex-street, between Margaret and Erskine streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th October, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of oilmen's stores, &c., comprising cases of Whybrow's pickles, sorted jams, bottled fruits, currants, plums, oatmeal, split peas, mustard, figs, almonds, flour, raisins, vinegar, sauces, preserved meat, tins of salmon, coffee, tea, arrowroot, cheese, tongues, one tierce of beef, wine, ale and porter.
Also,
Weighing machine, office furniture, pigeon-holes, scales, and weights, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Under Distraint for Rent.
HOLMES v. ALLISON.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, on the Premises, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street,
Household furniture and effects.

Java Produce.

Entire Cargo of the Greyhound, just arrived from Batavia, bringing some fine samples of
Coffee (West India)
Black Pepper
White Ditto
Nutmegs
Mace
Muscovado Sugar
Pure White Crystal Ditto
Rattans
Tea, &c.

The whole for Unreserved Sale by Auction on MONDAY, 9th October.

Highly Important and Attractive Notice to Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Merchants, Shippers, Coffee and Spice Dealers, and the Trade generally.

N.B.—Samples will be on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, 362, George-street, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and day of sale.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers, Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on MONDAY, at 11,
Ex Greyhound, from Batavia,
HH over I,
46 bags coffee (Blue Bean) West India preparation.
No. 2,
132 ditto ditto ditto
BP—115 bags black pepper
WP— 14 ditto white ditto.
N, Nos. 1 to 10,
10 cases Buitenzorg nutmegs.
M, Nos. 1 to 8,
8 cases mace
GW&Co.,
266 boxes tea, each 12lbs.
GW over A,
830 small mats Muscovado sugar.
GW over F,
566 ditto ditto ditto.
GW over G,
710 ditto ditto ditto.
GW over Z,
816 ditto ditto ditto.
D—290 small bags white crystal ditto
E—830 ditto ditto ditto
F—835 ditto ditto ditto
J—890 ditto ditto ditto
H—880 ditto ditto ditto
L—525 ditto ditto ditto
WMI—650 ditto ditto ditto
251 bundles rattans.
The trade are invited to call on Saturday and inspect the samples of the Greyhound's cargo. The coffee and spices are of the very best quality, selected in Java expressly to order; and the sugars are clear bright crystals and grainy brown muscovadoes, so much wanted in this market, and are specially recommended to the notice of buyers for the country trade, by the superior strength, lightness, and cleanliness of the bags. At the date of the departure of the Greyhound there was no other vessel loading, or likely to load for the Australian colonies, the high and increasing price of sugar and coffee in Batavia proving an effectual bar to any speculative shipments.
Terms at sale.

COLONIAL PINE
CEDAR.

Cargo of the Warlock, from Richmond River.

MONDAY, 9th October.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Cabinetmakers, Contractors, and others.

On Patent Slip Wharf.

LE. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on the Patent Slip Wharf, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
The cargo of sawn cedar and pine, now landing ex Warlock, direct from Richmond River Saw Mills, comprising about 20,000 feet
Cedar boards, wide widths, 12 to 26 inches
Cedar battens, 3 x 1
Mountain pine T. and G. flooring boards, 6 x 1, 8 x 1, 9 x 1
Ditto ditto ceiling boards, 9 x ¼, T. and G. and planed
Ditto ditto shelving ditto, 10 x 1, 12 x 1, planed and shot
Ditto ditto rough, 6 x 1, 6 x ¼, 6 x ½, 8 x 1, 8 x 1¼, 8 x ½, 8 x 1½, 8 x 1½, 9 x 1, 9 x 1¼, 9 x 1½, 9 x ½, 10 x 1, &c., &c.
Ditto ditto battens
Ditto ditto mouldings.
The trade are requested to inspect this superior lot of timber.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

FRIDAY, October 6th.

Just landed ex Damascus.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, October 6th, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
75 packages seasonable goods, from favourite makers, comprising an excellent assortment of men's, women's, and children's goods, goloshes, &c.
No reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
☞ Intending purchasers are assured this is a positive unreserved sale, every package of which will be sold to the highest bidder. Punctual attendance is requested.

Gents' Felt Hats (various shapes)
Ditto Canadian
Cloth Caps.

FRIDAY, 6th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt street, THIS DAY, 6th,
3 cases felt hats and cloth caps.
Terms liberal.

Black Broads
Fancy Does
Ditto Tweeds
Black Alpacas.

FRIDAY, 6th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 6th,
5 cases woollens, &c., &c.
Terms liberal.

Best Navy Canvas.

THIS DAY, Friday, 6th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
5 bales best navy canvas.
Terms, liberal.

Drapery, Clothing, &c.

Just landed ex Royal Oak, and Persia.

THIS DAY, 6th,
At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
Several consignments drapery, clothing, &c., just landed as above.
Fortars
Rough browns
Hollands
White shirting
Grey sheeting
Moie trousers
Blue serge
Tweed trousers
Vests to match
Sun shades
Muslin work
Mohair mantle cloth
Light ground crimeans
Tweed suits
Boys' and youths' suits
Drill trousers
Mosquito nets
Alpaca sacs
Melton crimeans.
Terms liberal.

Boots and Shoes.
Now landing ex Sea Star.

A. and W. Flautau
Dawson and Sons
Homan and Co.

TUESDAY, 10th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 10th,
120 packages boots and shoes, from the leading manufacturers.
Terms, liberal.

THIS DAY, 6th October,
At half-past 10 o'clock precisely.

☞ On the Ground,
Hordern-street, Newtown (adjoining property to that of Mr. Curtis).

Building Materials.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. will sell by auction, on the premises (adjoining Mr. Curtis's property), Hordern-street, Newtown, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Various lots of building materials.
Terms, cash for each lot at fall of the hammer.

MONDAY, 9th October.

TO CHINA, GLASS, and EARTHENWARE DEALERS.

☞ Imperative Unreserved Sale of Fifteen Packages of China, Glass, and Earthenware.
To close accounts.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
15 packages assorted china, glass, and earthenware.
To close accounts for the mail.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 9th October.

To Fancy Dealers and others.

Combs.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of dressing combs, assorted,
Just landed ex Royal Oak.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 6th October, 1865.

EARTHENWARE
W. and G. CHINA
ORNAMENTS.

To Earthenware Dealers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
30 packages of the undermentioned goods, viz.,
EARTHENWARE.
Cups and saucers, toilet sets, jugs, candlesticks, water bottles, flower-pots, &c.
CHINA.
White and gold breakfast sets.
ORNAMENTS.
Large Foresters, Scotch Bagpipes, Virgins, &c.
Terms at sale.

CUT GLASSWARE.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11,
15 packages of cut glassware, viz.,
Tumblers, hocks, tall spirit bottles, ports, sherries, decanters, salts, &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 6th October, 1865.

Coffee Pots, Lanterns, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 6th October, 1865, at 11,
All more or less damaged by sea water,
24 coffee pots, riveted handles and spouts, each 5, 6, 7, and 8, pints
12 glass lanterns, each 3 and 4.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 10th October, 1865.

Carved Gilt Chimney Glasses
Toilet Glasses.

To Upholsterers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 10th October, 1865, at 11,
Invoices of looking glasses, viz.,
Gilt carved chimney glasses, 60 x 50, 50 x 40 x 40 x 20
Toilet glasses, &c., 20 x 16, 24 x 18, 16 x 12, 18 x 14, 26 x 18, &c.
Further particulars will be advertised.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 10th October, 1865.

CHILDREN'S FOUR-WHEEL CHAISES
Ditto SINGLE and DOUBLE PERAMBULATORS
BRUSHWARE, CRIBBAGE BOARDS
BRADS, TACKS, BROOMS
DESKS, PAPIER MACHE GOODS
LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, E. P. WARE
BASKET WARE, CARPET BAGS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
25 packages of the above goods.
Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, October 7th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Naturalists, Captains, Stewards, Speculators, and others.

Choice Collection of rare Bird Skins, from Rockhampton.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, October 7th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.
The above are now on view at the Rooms.

On SATURDAY, October 7th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Storekeepers and others.

Just landed ex Royal Oak.

2 Dozen Pack Twine
30 ditto best Middle Thread
50 ditto Coloured Tea Twine
6 ditto Dutch Twine
30 ditto Middle Thread, No. 20.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, October 7th, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases twine.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, October 7th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Furniture Buyers, Gentlemen Furnishing, and others.

First-Class English Manufactured Furniture.

Just landed ex Royal Oak.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, October 7th, at 11 o'clock,
18 oval walnut loo tables.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, October 7th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Hotelkeepers and others.

First-class Bagatelle Table, with Balls and Cues
Billiard Table, with slate bed, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms,
The above.
Terms cash.

On SATURDAY, October 7th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Parties Furnishing, Country Buyers, and others.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction.
Useful and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects.

Walnut Pianofortes, 6¾ octaves, with all the latest improvements
Handsome Mahogany Dressing-table and Washstand
Flowered and Gold Toilet Service
Massive Wardrobe, with sliding trays
Chests Drawers, Toilet Glasses
Elegant Drawing-room Suite, consisting of 6 chairs, 1 easy chair, and 1 lounge
Oval Walnut Loo Table, to match
Hair-seated Chairs and Couch
Pier Glass, Carpets, Ornaments
Iron Tubular Bedsteads and Bedding
Crockery, Glass, Electroplate
Engravings, Books
Dissolving View Apparatus, with Lime Light, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, October 7th, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, October 10th, at 11 o'clock.
At No. 7, Bridge-street.

To Parties Furnishing.

Useful and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects, Garton and Jarvis's Stove, Culinary Utensils, and Sundries.

For Unreserved Sale.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mr. W. Reason to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 7, Bridge-street, on TUESDAY, October 10th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his superior household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
On view on Monday.

On WEDNESDAY, October 11th, at 11 o'clock,
At the Patent Slip Wharf.

To Shipchandlers, Shipbuilders, Boatbuilders, and others.

Highly Important Sale by Auction of
Ironbark Logs
Kauri Pine
Blocks, Copper Nails, Spars
Timber, and Sundries.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company to sell by auction, at the Patent Slip Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, October 11th, at 11 o'clock,
Timber, spars, copper nails, &c.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes	Boots and Shoes	Boots and Shoes
Boots and Shoes	Boots and Shoes	Boots and Shoes
Boots and Shoes	Boots and Shoes	Boots and Shoes.

Ex Persia.

L over IE—200 Packages Boots and Shoes.
☞ Without the slightest reserve, every package to be disposed of as offered,
To Boot and Shoe Warehousemen, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions from the importers, Messrs. M. A. Worms and Co., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, on MONDAY next, October 9th, at 11 o'clock, viz.:—
200 packages boots and shoes, suited to the spring trade, from the celebrated manufacturer J. Bardensohn, of London.
The auctioneer deems it unnecessary to comment upon the style or quality of these goods (the manufacturer's name being sufficient guarantee as to both to the trade); and as his instructions are to sell the entire invoice right off, buyers are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the above mentioned hour, viz., 11 o'clock precisely.
Terms, very liberal, at sale.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
11 Cases.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex ——, —— master, from London.
Damaged by Sea Water.

To Ironmongers
To Contractors
To Builders, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
11 cases galvanized corrugated iron, 26 gauge, 6 and 7 feet lengths.
Terms, cash.

2¼ Three-bushel Bags.
10 Bales.
On account of whom it may concern.

To Corn Shippers
To Ironmongers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
10 bales 2¼ three-bushel bags.
Terms, cash.

General Ironmongery.

To Ironmongers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of assorted ironmongery.
Terms at sale.

50 Casks Cement
23 ditto ditto.
Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's, Johnson's.

On account of whom it may concern.

To Builders
To Contractors, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Stores, Wynyard-lane, THIS DAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
63 casks Wright, Bevan, and Sturge's, and Johnson's cement.
Terms, cash.

Important Preliminary Notice.

To Builders
Contractors
Ironmongers
Painters, and
The Trade generally.

Damaged Galvanized Iron
Sound ditto ditto
Amber Resin
Ewbank's Patent Nails
White Lead, No. 1
Ditto ditto, No. 2
Zinc White
Dry Colours—
Brunswick Green—
Light, Middle, and Dark
Chrome Yellow—
Light, Middle, and Deep
Yellow and Red Ochre
Canvas
Oakum
Tarpaulins
Damaged Cement, "Knight, Bevan, and Sturge."

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, on an early day, of which due notice will be given,
[illegible] loose parcels of the above.

Navy Canvas.

To Shipchandlers
To Sailmakers
To Tentmakers
To Speculators and others.

12 Bales Baxter's Navy Canvas, Nos. 1 to 5.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, 6th instant, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, at 11 o'clock prompt,
12 bales navy canvas.
Terms at sale.

Attractive Auction Sale of
FINEST BREAKFAST and KAISOW CONGOUS.

The balance of the celebrated shipment
Ex CASTLE HOW,
for Unreserved Sale, to close the shipment.

On FRIDAY, 6th October.

To Tea Dealers, Grocers, Merchants, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 6th October, at 11 o'clock,
The remaining portion of the cargo of the Castle How, viz.:—
8—300 half-chests finest breakfast congous, each 46 lb.
28—319 ditto ditto ditto, each 47 lb.
21-23—300 boxes choice pekoe flavoured kaisow ditto, ditto 12 lb.
17—170 ditto ditto ditto breakfast ditto, ditto 12 lb.
The above are all that remain of this celebrated cargo, and as the instructions from the importers are to clear out the shipment at best obtainable rates, the attention of the trade is especially requested.
Terms, liberal at sale.

Chili Fruits.
Just arrived ex Anna Wood, from Valparaiso.

For Sale by Auction, on FRIDAY, 6th October.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 6th October, at 11 o'clock,
198 bags fine new Chili walnuts
3 cases figs
14 cases peaches.
Terms at sale.

FINEST CONGOU TEAS.

Important Unreserved Auction Sale,
By order of Messrs. Brown and Co.

To close the Balance of Shipments,
Ex Emma and Mathilde, &c.

To Merchants, Tea Dealers, Storekeepers, Grocers, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Brown and Co., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 6th October, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of shipments of fine kaisou congous, ex Emma and Mathilde, &c.
Ex Emma and Mathilde,
1— 69 half-chests finest kaisou congou, each 45 lb.
2— 52 boxes ditto ditto, ditto 12 lb.
32—199 boxes ditto ditto, ditto 12 lb.
39— 66 ditto ditto, ditto 12 lb.
41—137 ditto ditto, ditto 12 lb.
43— 88 ditto ditto, ditto 12 lb.
46—229 ditto ditto, ditto 12 lb.
47—181 ditto ditto, ditto 12 lb.
48—311 ditto ditto, ditto 12 lb.
Ex Tchernaya,
2— 12 boxes finest kaisou congou, each 12 lb.
33—168 ditto fine ditto, ditto 12 lb.
34— 24 ditto ditto, ditto 12 lb.
35— 9 ditto ditto, ditto 12 lb.
36— 12 ditto ditto, ditto 12 lb.
37— 9 ditto ditto, ditto 12 lb.
38— 67 ditto ditto, ditto 12 lb.
39— 12 ditto ditto, ditto 12 lb.
40— 51 ditto ditto, ditto 12 lb.
The especial attention of the trade, speculators, and others is invited to the above fine teas, samples of which can be obtained for liquoring on application.
Terms at sale.

Most Important.

To Merchants, Speculators, Grocers, Shippers, Country Buyers, and others,
Large and Attractive Auction Sale of
SUGARS,
About 4000 Bags.
LARGE and SMALL MATS.
Embracing a good assortment of
Ration, Crystal, and Counter Samples.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 6th October.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 6th October, at 11 o'clock,
About 4000 bags Mauritius and other sugars (a large portion in small mats), including a good assortment of samples.
Terms at sale.

Kent Hops.

To Brewers, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
30 pockets fine 1862 Kent hops
50 ditto Kent hops, various growths.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Damaged Manila M. O. Sugar.

Auction Sale, THIS DAY.

MR. W. DEAN has been instructed by Messrs. Brown and Co. to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
243 bags M. O. sugar.
Slightly damaged,
Terms, cash.

JAVA SUGARS.

*** 1600 Small Mats.
For Unreserved Sale by Auction,
THIS DAY.

To Merchants, Country Buyers, Grocers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from W. H. Eldred, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
TT—141 small mats bright Java sugar
TT.2—353 ditto ditto ditto
TH—243 ditto ditto ditto
KT—312 ditto ditto ditto
KT.2—256 ditto ditto ditto
KT.13—124 ditto ditto ditto
KT.14—164 ditto ditto ditto.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

THIS DAY, 6th October.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE.

SPLENDID CATTLE PROPERTIES,
BURNETT AND PORT CURTIS DISTRICTS,
QUEENSLAND,
at the Rooms of the undersigned, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
LOT 1. MONDURAN, with 6500 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less—a choice quiet herd.
LOT 2. MILTON, with 14,000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.
Terms, liberal.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

On account and risk of the former purchaser, Mr. GEORGE WRIGHT.

LIVERPOOL-STREET EAST.
COTTAGE and LAND on the NORTH SIDE of LIVERPOOL-STREET, overlooking BARCOM GLEN, and known as ALOE COTTAGE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 9th October, at 11 o'clock,
All that allotment of land having 26 feet 6 inches frontage to LIVERPOOL-STREET EAST, with a depth of 122 feet, extending back, and having 26 feet frontage to a lane at the rear, upon which is erected a COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, built of brick, and cemented, containing four rooms and kitchen, with garden, yard, shed, well of water, &c.
☞ The attention of parties in search of a small city residence in this healthy and elevated position are particularly requested to inspect the above prior to day of sale.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

THIS DAY, 6th OCTOBER.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE.

QUEENSLAND.

SPLENDID CATTLE PROPERTIES,

BURNETT AND PORT CURTIS DISTRICTS.

*** For Positive Sale, to close a partnership account, owing to the death of one of the partners and the expiration of term of partnership.

MONDURAN, BURNETT DISTRICT,
with
6500 Head of Cattle, more or less.

MILTON, PORT CURTIS DISTRICT,
with
14,000 Head of Cattle, more or less.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH beg to direct the particular attention of capitalists to the above important sales of valuable cattle properties, to be held at their Rooms, PITT-STREET, Sydney,
THIS DAY, the 6th of OCTOBER,
at 11 o'clock, and especially to the important fact that the deed of partnership above referred to requires that the said property, when submitted to auction, shall be POSITIVELY DISPOSED OF, and therefore that the sale will be made to the HIGHEST BIDDER on the day above mentioned.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 6th OCTOBER.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE.

QUEENSLAND.

SPLENDID CATTLE PROPERTIES,
BURNETT and PORT CURTIS DISTRICTS.

For Positive Sale, to close a partnership account, owing to the death of one of the partners and the expiration of term of partnership.
The following well known and extensive Cattle Stations, viz.:—

LOT 1.—MONDURAN,
situated in the BURNETT and WIDE BAY DISTRICTS, on the MAIN ROAD from MARYBOROUGH to GLADSTONE (about equi-distant from each town), with substantial improvements and
6500 HEAD of CATTLE, more or less;
a choice quiet herd.

LOT 2.—MILTON,
situated and embracing the whole watershed of the RIVER BOYNE, from its source to within 25 miles of its mouth, where it falls into PORT CURTIS, about 4 miles south of the important and rising TOWN of GLADSTONE.
The Improvements on Milton are well built, and comprise every requisite for working a large property.
With this Station will be sold
14,000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.
A very superior Herd, chiefly bred from the noted D in diamond brand, from the RICHMOND RIVER.

*** All the above Cattle will be mustered and delivered and Calves under 6 months old given in. Stores, Drays, Teams, Working Stock, and all Belongings to be taken by Valuation in the usual way.

Terms liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 6th of October, at 11 o'clock,
The above magnificent cattle properties.
LOT 1.—MONDURAN STATION.—This valuable property consists of seven large contiguous blocks or runs, well grassed and watered, embracing an immense area of rich grazing and fattening country, estimated to carry a very large number of stock in all seasons. It is in the immediate vicinity of Messrs. Wilson and Holt's property, and the noted GIN GIN Station, whilst it also adjoins the property of Messrs. Robertson, Brothers, upon which is erected a first-class
BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT
for the use of the public.
The IMPROVEMENTS are very substantial. They comprise a well-built DWELLING-HOUSE, stable, smithy, and all necessary outhouses, a first-rate stockyard, capable of working a large herd, with every convenience for branding, spaying, &c.; several miles of most substantial fencing has been put up, and other heavy expenses incurred to make this property complete in every respect.
With Monduran will be sold
6500 HEAD OF CATTLE, MORE OR LESS.
A choice well bred herd, no expense or trouble having been spared to keep up the high character of the cattle. There are now a considerable number of fat beasts ready to be brought to market.
LOT 2.—MILTON STATION.—This extensive run is situated in the PORT CURTIS DISTRICT (the head station being only a short day's ride from the TOWN OF GLADSTONE), and embraces the whole watershed of the RIVER BOYNE, from its source to within 25 miles of its mouth, having a frontage of about 30 miles to that river, besides being abundantly supplied throughout by the creeks named "Two-mile," "Six-mile," "Ten-mile," "Fifteen-mile," "Twenty-mile, and "Twenty-five-mile," besides several other streams. The character of the run is first-class, both for breeding and fattening, and its present number of stock is considered trifling compared with its ENORMOUS GRAZING CAPABILITIES. From the configuration of the country, it might be subdivided at a very small expense, into a series of breeding, weaning, and fattening paddocks, each on a large scale.
Milton is bounded on three sides by inaccessible ranges, and on the north by the Barmandoo and Iveragh Runs.
*** It may be mentioned that this property has been worked with the view of increasing numbers with the least additional outlay of capital, and during the last two years the numbers have increased nearly 5000 head, while during the same period sales of fat stock have covered all expenses, including commission and interest on the money invested, and also left no inconsiderable profit.
The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and all necessary outbuildings; extensive stock yards, substantially erected on the most approved plans; large paddocks, garden, &c.
With Milton will be sold
14,000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less,
a very superior herd, chiefly bred from a good selection of the well known D in diamond brand, from the Richmond River.
There are sufficient horses and mares of good quality on the station to supply all present and future requirements.
☞ Properties of the value of those described above do not require any particular comment further than the direct notice of sale; but as these extensive and valuable runs are brought into the market under peculiar circumstances—viz., "to close a partnership which has expired by effluxion of time, and which cannot be

SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES.

Brickfield.—The monthly meeting of the above Council was held on Monday last, in the Council Chamber, Parramatta-street, Petersham, when there were present Mr. Hutchinson, Mayor, in the chair, and Councillors Kentish, Cooper, Cox, Phillips, Jackson, Hall, and Hutchinson. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A letter was read from the proprietors of ground in the vicinity of Parramatta-street, Petersham, requesting that the Council would take steps to have the road in that locality properly formed, and the footpaths flagged. The Mayor said that he had received a letter from Mr. Hutchinson, the Government Architect, requesting that the Council would take steps to have the road in question